FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ISLAMIC CONFERENCE IN MOROCCO CONTINUES

Fitouri's 9 May Speech

LD101700 Tunis TAP in English 1359 GMT 10 May 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Fez, May 10 (TAP)--"The Judaization of Jerusalem is just a part of a global colonial scheme aiming at absorbing the Palestinian land in conformity with Israel's annexationist and "fait accompli policy," Mohamed Fitouri, Tunisian foreign minister and head of the Tunisian delegation, asserted Wednesday when addressing the participants in the 10th Islamic conference being held in Fez. "In these crucial moments, Fitouri added, we have to preserve our Islamic solidarity being a safe shield against any danger likely to hang heavy on the Muslim nation.

Moreover, Fitouri praised the good results achieved by the Jerusalem committee and which consist in drawing the world's attention to serious situation resulting from the Zionist scheme aimed to Judaize Jerusalem. Thus the international community knows more now about Israel's illegal acts in the holy places and its expansionism based on occupying more Arab territories.

Fitouri exhorted in this respect, the participants in this conference to fix a plain strategy based on the coordination of the Muslim countries actions and on cooperation to thwart any scheme aimed against the Muslim nation.

Besides, this conference sent a message to the 5th UNCTAD in which it reasserts the Muslims support to the Third World demands and the new international economic order and canceled Egypt's participation in the Fez meeting.

9 May Decisions

LD101338 Rabat MAP in English 1211 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Fez, May 10 (MAP)--The conference of Islamic countries' foreign affairs ministers decided here Wednesday the suspension of Egypt from the conference organization and from all organisms deriving from it.

The proposition to suspend Egypt, made by Syria, was unanimously approved by the participants, except by the Sultanate of Oman, and Senegal, supported by Guinea, Niger, Upper Volta, Gambia, and Gabon, which abstained. This decision follows the visit of President As-Sadat to Al-Quds, the agreements of Camp David, and the conclusion of the separate agreement between Egypt and Israel.

The conference also decided to break off its diplomatic relations with the countries which are undertaking relations with Israel. It also confirmed that the tenth conference will be entitled "The Palestine Session".

During this meeting, the Islamic countries' foreign affairs ministers adopted the conference agenda and constituted five commissions:

--the Commission of Political and Information Affairs,
--the Commission of Cultural and Islamic Affairs,
--the Commission of Economic and [word indistinct] Affairs,
--the Commission of Administrative and Financial Affairs,
--the Drafting Commission.

Kasim Zhiri, assistant secretary general of the Islamic conference, declared that Senegal remains attached to the principles of the Islamic Charter and of solidarity with the Palestinian people in struggle for his [as received] legitimate rights until the liberation. For his part, Moustapha Niasse, the Senegalese foreign affairs minister, declared that his country grants a total support to the Palestinian people. However, he cannot engage himself on the question of Egypt's suspension, because the Organization of African Unity (OAU) has not yet decided on the matter. He added that his country will be the first defender of this cause at the African summit of Monrovia next July.

Faruq Qaddumi, head of the political division of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), declared that he was at the same time satisfied and sad concerning this decision. Satisfied because this decision allows him to isolate As-Sadat's regime, and sad because one must allow the Egyptian people to be associated to the effort undertaken by the Islamic countries for the defence of the Palestinian cause.

On the other hand, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi minister of foreign affairs and head of the Saudi delegation at the conference, met here Wednesday with Ahmed Bensouda, King Hassan II's adviser.

The Saudi foreign minister declared at the end of the meeting that "he was optimistic concerning the results expected from this conference, following the speech delivered by King Hassan II, who defined the main lines to follow by the Islamic countries."

Iranian Delegation Arrives

LD101404 Rabat MAP in English 1236 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Fez, May 10 (MAP)--Iran's official delegation at the conference of Islamic countries' foreign affairs ministers arrived here Wednesday.

The delegation, presided over by Rakneddine Achtiari, Iran's secretary of state for foreign affairs, is composed of Hojjat el-Islam Mohamed Chabastari Zadah, great Muslim dignitary, and Ayatollah Khomeyni's close aide Mohsine Saddik Asfan Diari, Secretary General for Political Affairs at the Iranian Foreign Affairs Minqub Mostapha Dabiri, Kamal Kharrazi, and El Hadi Saddiki, high-ranking officials of the Iranian diplomacy.

In a declaration to the Moroccan news agency MAP, Achtiari and Chabastari indicated that one of their essential aims is to explain to the conference the objectives of the Iranian revolution and of the Iranian acting Islamic government.

"The main target of our visit is to meet with our brothers from Islamic countries, he said. This meeting will be the occasion for us to explain to our brothers the objectives of the Islamic revolution which took place in Iran".

"This revolution, the two Iranian officials declared, had been the first step, which will be followed by other developments and achievements, in order to reach the consolidation of the relations between the Iranian modern republic and the other Islamic countries."

"Our participation to the conference will be active and we are going to take positions on each question at the tenth Islamic conference, and we will seize this occasion to denounce the Zionism and imperialism plots", the two officials added.

Analysis of Hassan Speech

LD101324 Rabat MAP in English 1206 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Fez--May 10 (MAP)--The speech pronounced by King Hassan II during the opening session of the tenth conference of the Islamic countries' foreign affairs ministers has been retained as a work document at the conference.

Kasim Zhiri, official spokesman of the conference, commenting during a press conference held here on King Hassan's speech, stated that "this speech gave the tuning and at the same time the orientation that is to be followed by the conference's works."

"His majesty the king did not hide the circumstances and the tension in the Islamic world. He did not fail to underline the participants' responsibilities, and invited them to summon up their serenity and their patience without yielding to passions nor surrendering principles, in order to find solutions to the problems the Islamic world is faced with. In other words, H.M. the king urged the participants to look for solutions in conformity with Islam's spirit," further stated Zhiri.

"After that, H.M. the king dealt in a large part of his speech with Palestine. He exalted the Palestinian people's talents, gifts and urged the Islamic world to define a strategy to help the Palestinians recover their rights, and this without imposing to them a tutelage. He reiterated his conviction that Jerusalem will be liberated and that the faithful of all the Islamic countries will pray in Al-Quds," said Zhiri.

"King Hassan launched a fervent appeal to unity; this appeal has been formulated in the purest Islamic and Moroccan traditions of tolerance, understanding and serenity. There is no doubt, if we consider the favourable echoes we received, that the congressmen will draw their inspiration from this speech during their works and while looking for solutions to the raised problems," concluded Zhiri.

Saudi Foreign Minister's Address

LD101445 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Here is a report by our reporter in Fez on the conference of the Islamic states' foreign ministers:

The Saudi foreign minister and head of its delegation to the conference of the Islamic states' foreign ministers meeting in Fez proposed setting up an Islamic committee of certain foreign ministers. Chaired by an Arab leader, it would undertake the task of preparing measures to be submitted to the forthcoming Islamic summit conference aimed at making the year 1400 AH [year beginning in November 1979] the Year of Jerusalem.

The Saudi foreign minister urged King Hassan II to lead the work of this committee. In his speech at this morning's session of the conference, he pointed out that the king's speech had illuminated the way ahead for the conference. The Saudi prince renewed the call for the adoption of this speech as a working paper and an official document of the conference's work so that its success would be insured.

The Saudi foreign minister referred to the achievements realized by the Islamic Congress Organization and its economic, social and cultural committees. He praised these achievements and called on the member states to give more material and moral assistance to the organization.

Speaking about the problem of Palestine, he noted that if Palestine is the essence of the Middle East problem, then occupied Jerusalem is the essence of the Palestinian problem.

The Saudi minister condemned the interference in the affairs of Uganda and the toppling of its lawful regime. He expressed his apprehension that the new regime might annihilate the Muslims of Uganda. He also condemned the policy of racial discrimination and the occupation of Namibia by South Africa.

He offered some proposals for Islamic participation in the world economy and the drawing up of its new order based on cooperation between the Islamic countries and the economically advanced countries.

Among the heads of delegations who spoke at this morning's session of the conference were the representatives of Kuwait, Syria, Bangladesh, Palestine and Afghanistan.

The Kuwaiti delegate expressed his country's adherence to the resolutions of the last Baghdad conference with regard to the problem of Palestine and the Israeli occupation of Palestine and Jerusalem. He appealed to the African states and to the OAU to understand further the Eritrean problem.

The Afghan delegate gave the conference a picture of the political and social developments which the Republic of Afghanistan has been witnessing for the past year. He emphasized his country's adherence to the UN Charter and urged the other states to stop interfering in its affairs. He also expressed the solidarity of the Muslims of Afghanistan with the Palestinians and with occupied Jerusalem.

Speaking out of turn, the Palestinian delegate informed the conferees of a report circulated by the news agencies this morning to the effect that Canada has decided to move its embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. The representative of occupied Palestine called on the representatives of the Islamic states to adopt the necessary measures to confront this serious step. As a preliminary measure he proposed exerting pressure on Canada to rescind its decision before other states follow suit and move their embassies to Jerusalem.

M'hamed Boucetta, chairman of the conference, immediately asked the secretariat general to inform the political committee of the Palestinian delegation's petition so that it would discuss it and prepare a draft recommendation on the matter.

Concern Over Amin's Overthrow

LD102159 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] In his address this morning to the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Fez, His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, condemned the military and political intervention in the affairs of a member-state of the Islamic organization. He said: What has occurred in Uganda with the overthrow of the legitimate government and the installation of another government through the force of arms by a neighboring state is something rejected by international legal norms and is unacceptable to the morality of international society. Such actions prompt anxiety and concern, and the worst that the kingdom fears is that the ruling regime in Uganda will oppress our Muslim brethren and ill treat and discriminate against them, a matter which causes further anxiety.

This makes it imperative for our organization in particular, as well as the whole Islamic nation, to be concerned about our Muslim brethren and to work to alleviate injustice and to insure that they are treated on an equal basis and that they enjoy their rights in full.

Jordanian Minister's Address

JN101355 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 May 79 JN

[Text] Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs, has stated that Jordan's stand on the achievement of a comprehensive and just settlement in the Middle East is based on two basic principles: complete Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, particularly Jerusalem, and recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to decide their own destiny in their homeland.

In a speech delivered yesterday at the Islamic foreign ministers conference currently being held in Fez, Morocco, the minister of state said that Jordan worked with all sincerity to make the Baghdad summit a success and has adhered to its resolutions in both substance and spirit. He affirmed the need to build the Arabs' own strength in order to face the challenges that threaten the Arab nation's destiny. He said that Jordan will never hesitate to exert all efforts in serving our Arab cause.

In his speech, the minister of state repeated His Majesty King Husayn's reiterated calls for Muslims everywhere to shoulder their responsibilities in defending holy Jerusalem and in protecting their shrines, which are being exposed to threats and desecrations. He also repeated King Husayn's call for the need to hold an Arab and Islamic conference on the highest level to discuss Jerusalem's future.

Mr Ibrahim expressed the hope that this conference will be held as soon as possible, in order to draft a carefully planned and practical scheme to save the Islamic holy places. He also expressed the hope that the Islamic foreign ministers conference will adopt a resolution calling for the convocation of such an Islamic meeting.

The minister dealt with Jordanian efforts to foil the policy of self-administration in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, as well as the Zionist settlements and forced emigration of the Arab population that will result from this administration.

At-Turayki's Address

LD102030 Tripoli JANA in English 1415 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Fez, May 10, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The foreign secretary addressed the Islamic conference, referring to the slogan of the conference "Palestine and Jerusalem" and said that these circumstances where new events are taking place require of millions of Muslims to launch a Jihad for God in order to liberate the occupied territories and especially holy Jerusalem, the first of the two qublas, which is occupied and desecreted by the racist (Israeli) forces.

"We hold our conference today," he said, "following serious strange and unexpected developments, but it seems that we have gone into an unreasonable age which we had not anticipated."

He wondered: "Who of us could have believed the great Egypt and its great people who waged liberation wars against crusaders and long wars against the (Israelis) and colonialists, to form an alliance with the Zionist enemy? Who could have expected Egypt to sign a treaty which gives the enemy the right to occupy Jerusalem and liquidate the Palestinian cause".

Then the foreign secretary affirmed that the resolution taken by the conference has clearly shown the rejection of all that had happened. He added, "Although we took the decision unwillingly to suspending the membership of Egypt which struggled some time ago for our goals, yet we had to take this step to voice our condemnation of Egypt's actions and their implications".

"We look forward", he went on, "to the day when the great Egyptian people, the people of 23 July, would join the Islamic rank again to contribute to our struggle for achieving our targets. This resolution is but a penalty to the Egyptian regime and not the Egyptian people. In the resolution text the historic role of the Egyptian people in this Jihad-fighting nation is clear".

He pointed out, "The recent events should caution us that the core of the cause is Palestine which is not a problem of refugees and that the Palestinians' rights are not a subject for bargaining but constitute the cause of a people struggling for the full liberation of Palestine.

Through our struggle against the Italian colonialists as an Islamic nation, he said, and our struggle in Africa against racist regimes, we have learnt from history that Islam is the only way for liberation and that self-sacrifice for liberation is our only hope.

"We are witnessing an imperialist crusade against the Islamic nation", he said. "What we have heard about Uganda which was with us here last year and what has happened there might be a form of this crusade."

This serious blatant invasion took place despite the efforts of the Organization of African Unity itself and the Jamahiriyah's endeavours to act as mediator between Tanzania and Uganda. The foreign invading forces are present in Uganda now while thousands of Muslims have emigrated to Sudan and neighboring regions."

The foreign secretary referred to the issue of the Muslims in southern Philippines who are still suffering the same fate where they are massacred, terrorized and tortured. Despite efforts by the Islamic Conference Organization and the holding for a special conference to bring about reconciliation in a bid to stop bloodshed, the Government of the Philippines breached its promise to grant Muslims autonomy and all its other commitments stipulated by the Tripoli agreement.

The foreign secretary called upon the participants to shoulder their responsibilities, "Our duty, as Muslims fighting racism and oppression", he said, "is to pledge our full support for our brothers in Africa, South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia where crimes are being committed everyday by the worst racist regimes in the world. We have to fight Zionist racism in occupied Palestine and white racism in South Africa and Zimbabwe since there is no difference between them, both of which hold racist ideologies that exploit man whether Palestinian or African.

The conference's task is to unite the Islamic nation and to propagate Islam and convert people to it, for Islam is the religion of humanity not only restricted to a special group of people but to mankind at large.

The foreign secretary called for uniting the Islamic nation, and promoting an efficient economic cooperation among Islamic countries as well as setting up a military pact in the future for the defence of Islam. He affirmed that the Jamahiriyah is eager to cooperate with her sister states in the Islamic world. Close relations exist between the Jamahiriyah and most Islamic countries with which it has signed 217 cooperation agreements as well as protocols on joint corporations and cultural and economic cooperation. There are now over 22 corporations and banks operating jointly between the Jamahiriyah and Islamic countries.

The foreign secretary stressed that propagation of Islamic culture and civilization is every Muslim's duty and that the Jamahiriyah which has over 600 Islamic missionaries will spare no efforts in doing so.

He concluded that the Jamahiriyah calls upon the Islamic world to contribute to these efforts and expressed the Jamahiriyah's eagerness to establish joint efforts with other countries for more efficient and successful work.

Reports on Delegates' Speeches

LD102136 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] The 10th conference of the foreign ministers of Islamic states continued its work in Fez at the general assembly and committee levels.

This afternoon the general assembly held a meeting which lasted from 1600 to 1900. In view of the fact that work has not been completed, it was decided to resume the meeting at 2100.

During the afternoon session the delegates of Morocco, Mauritania, Sudan, Iran and Pakistan spoke.

Dr Ahmed Ramzi, minister of religious endowments and Islamic affairs and leader of the Moroccan delegation, said that the conference is being held in an international atmosphere full of challenges and dangers. He noted that significant efforts have been made since the convening of the first Islamic summit in Rabat; positive steps have also been taken along the long path of our struggle. But he also noted that challenges still exist and the problems are difficult; in fact, they have become worse with regard to our major problem--the problem of Palestine. He reaffirmed Morocco's commitment to the resolutions of the Rabat summit conference, recognition of the Palestinian people's full rights, the regaining of holy Jerusalem and the liberation of the occupied Arab territories.

He added that other Muslim peoples are still suffering under occupation in Eritrea and the Ogaden, in addition to the sufferings of the Muslim minorities in the Philippines, Burma, Cyprus and even in Uganda. He also said that challenges do not stop here since they assume the form of an ideological attack on Islam, aiming to misrepresent and distort this religion in order to gain domination over our wealth. He pointed out that these challenges are directed against the entire Third World.

He reminded the assembly of the appeal made by His Majesty King Hasan II to the conference to adopt a resolution which defines the minimum that we should agree upon for the sake of liberating Jerusalem, Palestine and our occupied territories. He said that Jerusalem and Palestine are a collective responsibility and called for sincere and unconditional aid.

The leader of the Sudanese delegation devoted his speech to the significance of convening the conference in Fez and praised the efforts of his majesty the king to make the conference a success. He spoke about the Middle East problem and renewed Sudan's commitment to the resolutions of the Islamic summit conference held in Rabat 10 years ago.

He was followed by the leader of the Iranian delegation, who thanked Morocco for hosting the conference. He called on one of the ulema of Iran, who is a member of the delegation, to speak and present a report on the facts of the Islamic revolution in Iran and its aims. The Iranian delegate reaffirmed that his country does not want to imitate the East or the West.

The delegate from Pakistan devoted his speech to combatting anti-Islamic propaganda and recalled some of the economic and social measures which his country is taking, including the abolition of interest in dealings.

The Mauritanian delegate reviewed some of the issues which should be given priority, including human rights.

M'hamed Boucetta also informed the conference that the secretariat general of the conference has received from Canada a categorical denial of rumors that Canada has transferred its embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

The Pakistani delegate requested permission to speak and proposed the adoption of a resolution granting the secretariat general in the future a mandate to lodge a protest with those countries which transfer their embassies to occupied Jerusalem.

Further on Khaddam's Speech

JN100748 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 10 May 79 JN

[Text] Fez--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam today made an address to the 10th conference of the foreign ministers of the Islamic countries. He asserted that the Arab and Islamic worlds are witnessing a unique situation in history in terms of trends, results and consequences--a situation of complete treason by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat against the Palestinian people and cause and against the Arab lands and all the principles and values which we have committed ourselves to.

Khaddam added: History has known traitors who betrayed their peoples, but they were individuals and not at the top of power. To see a ruler slipping into such abyss and relinquishing the rights and lands, stabbing values and commitments, placing his country under the enemy's umbrella, becoming an obedient instrument dismembering and harming his nation, helping the enemy to continue his occupation, and handing over Jerusalem--the place of the third holy mosque--to the Israelis to become a capital for them--all this is almost beyond belief.

Khaddam pointed out that while the Arabs were resisting aggression and struggling for liberation, they raised the slogan of just and durable peace. He said: You all have supported this position and the principles upon which the just and durable peace should be based, namely, a full and comprehensive Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab areas and recognition of the continuing national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to return home, to exercise the right of self-determination and to build their independent state, as well as the liberation of the city of Jerusalem and restoring it to Arab sovereignty.

Khaddam added: At a time when the world isolated Israel because of its refusal to adhere to the UN Charter and resolutions and at a time when Israel's isolation had become tighter, the United States began to involve the ruler of Egypt on a path of treason and treachery and advised him that relinquishment of Arab rights and Jerusalem would make him a historic figure and a peace hero. The ruler of Egypt thought that isolation from the Arab nation and alliance with its enemies would make him the figure which U.S. imperialism and world Zionism tried to portray to him. Thus, he entered history from the door of treason, defeatism and plotting.

Speaking about the Egyptian-Israeli treasonous treaty, Khaddam said: U.S. imperialism and Zionism are trying to delude the world public into believing that this treaty is a step toward peace in order to cover up the big crime committed by the Egyptian ruler and to mislead the world public and to prevent it from seeing the big dangers resulting from this treaty.

Speaking about the results of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, Khaddam said: The treaty has taken Egypt out of the Arab nations's fold. The Egyptian ruler had no right to act the way he did. The Arabs discussed the situation and adopted the position which is in harmony with their principles, future and the unity of their fate.

Khaddam pointed out that the Egyptian-Zionist treaty contradicts all the resolutions issued by the United Nations stipulating that the bases of just peace are the comprehensive withdrawal from all occupied Arab areas and recognition of the continuing rights of the Palestinian people, foremost, the right of return, self-determination, and building their national, independent state.

Khaddam said: The separate treaty and the exchanged letters are tantamount to liquidation of the Palestine issue.

Speaking about the autonomy plan and statements made by terrorist Begin affirming that the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are Israeli territory, Khaddam said: What As-Sadat has signed is exactly the Israeli plan for liquidation of the Palestine issue. As-Sadat was not content with this treason of the Palestine issue, but went further to say that the West Bank and Gaza do not belong to anyone. Consequently, he will negotiate their future, thereby violating all Arab and international resolutions on the rights of the Palestinian people and the method of their exercise of these rights, including the PLO.

Khaddam added: As-Sadat has completed his treason of the Arab nation by betraying all the Muslims when he abandoned holy Jerusalem--the place of the third holy mosque--by negotiating with the Israelis in Jerusalem, thereby recognizing that it is their capital.

Khaddam said the resolutions adopted by the conferences of the foreign ministers of the Islamic states in the past years confirmed the support of the Arab countries whose lands are occupied, as well as the support of the Palestinian people, in order to regain these lands through all means, to restore Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty and to recognize the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian Arab people.

Afterwards, Khaddam discussed the role entrusted by imperialism to the Egyptian ruler in the area. He said: One of the serious consequences of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty is that it has ended the neutrality of the Egyptian Government as a nonalined state and turned it into an instrument of repression in the area and the African Continent. Khaddam affirmed that developments in the area will foil this policy. He also said that Arab solidarity, Arab unity of goals and fate, the Arabs' commitment to the Palestine issue and the great Iranian Revolution, which furnished the greatest example in history on the role of peoples in toppling and liquidating corrupt regimes, are all positive indicators in our struggle against the aggressors.

Concluding his speech to the conference of the foreign ministers of the Islamic states, Khaddam said: In view of the violation by the Egyptian Government of the Islamic Congress Charter and its departure from all its resolutions and in view of the fact that the Egyptian Government has linked itself with the enemies of Islam and the Muslims and betrayed Islam, the Syrian delegation has submitted to your conference a draft law to suspend the membership of the Arab Republic of Egypt in the Organization of the Islamic Congress. Your conference has thankfully approved the proposal, thereby shouldering its responsibilities before God and history.

PLO Proposal

JN101248 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1212 GMT 10 May 79 JN

[Text] Fez, 10 May--INA has learned that Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Palestinian delegation to the Islamic foreign ministers conference, has submitted a proposal to the conference to adopt a resolution to exert pressure on the Canadian Government to rescind the decision it made today to transfer its embassy from Tel Aviv to occupied Jerusalem.

The chairman of the conference has referred the proposal to the conference's political committee for a decision.

INA has also learned that the conference will set up a committee to be called the Jerusalem committee. It will be chaired by King Hassan of Morocco and will include a number of Islamic foreign ministers as members. The committee will prepare for the celebrations for the coming Hegira year and for convocation of the Islamic summit conference in Saudi Arabia.

African Group's 'Declaration'

LD101422 Rabat MAP in English 1227 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Fez, May 10 (MAP)--Kasim Zhiri, official spokesman [words indistinct] position towards Egypt's (?suspension from the organization). He declared that the Sudanese delegation asked to (?precisely state) that Sudan abstained from voting this suspension.

As for Senegal's position regarding this same (?document), Zhiri read a declaration made by Moustapha Niasse, Senegalese foreign affairs minister, in which it is first of all precised [as received] that Senegal "supports the just cause of the Palestinian people, whose unique (?representative is) the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)." The declaration [words indistinct] that the Palestinian problem is in the heart of the [word indistinct] problem and that its settlement must be global.

Senegal, stated the declaration, "is a member of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), exactly as the Arab delegations present here are members of the Arab League. The latter has met after the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and taken position regarding this trend and its consequences, but the OAU has not met yet to examine this problem, and the African states--Senegal, Gabon, Upper Volta, Niger, Guinea-Bissau--cannot, before the coming summit conference due to be held in Monrovia, take a definitive position as expected on this matter."

"It is for this reason that the African states mentioned above did not participate to the vote," concluded the declaration.

Morocco Addresses Message

LD101514 Rabat MAP in English 1305 GMT 10 May 79 LD

["Message to the Islamic Conference"--MAP headline]

[Text] Rabat, May 10 (MAP)--The Moroccan [words indistinct] of support to the (?Palestinian) [words indistinct] message to the tenth Islamic conference of foreign affairs ministers, in which it invited the ministers, who are meeting in Fez, to unanimously condemn the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement and to work for the strengthening of the struggle (?of the) Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), recognized by all Islamic and Arab organizations as sole representative of the Palestinian people.

The message declared that the tenth Islamic conference, which is "taking place a few weeks after the signing of the conciliation treaty between the greatest Islamic state in the Near East and the Zionist entity", must condemn this action which means the consecration [as received] of the occupation of the holy city Al-Quds, the annexation of the sector and the town(....), and the abandoning, by the head of an Islamic state, of his country's commitments, consecrating the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

On the other hand, the message draws the dangers that are threatening the Muslim communities in several regions, notably in Eritrea, Philippines, south Lebanon, Chad and Uganda.

Spokesman Reports on Conference

LD102100 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Qasim az-Zuhayri, official spokesman of the Islamic foreign ministers conference, held an important press conference this evening, during which he shed light on the most important problems and issues the various conference committees have studied. He replied to various questions and inquiries put to him by journalists. Here is a recording of the press conference: [begin recording]

[Az-Zuhayri] The Government of Canada has issued a denial regarding the transfer of its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. I have previously said that the sending of a cable to the Canadian Government might have to be considered. But now there is no need to do so.

[Question] With regard to the political committee, has it adopted a definite resolution on the Israeli-Egyptian agreement?

[Answer] No, it has adopted nothing.

[Question] Has it, for example, condemned it?

[Answer] This will be issued; a resolution will be issued on the subject.

[Question] A condemnation?

[Answer] A resolution will be issued; the resolution will contain what has been agreed upon.

[Question] Mr Qasim az-Zuhayri, the political committee has decided to regard Jerusalem as the capital of Palestine and a permanent member of the Organization of the Islamic States' Capital Cities. Is this true?

[Answer] Definitely. This was a plan which was submitted to the preparatory committee of the Islamic capitals organization. It was adopted today by the political committee. Jerusalem is now regarded as one of the capitals.

[Question] What were the most important resolutions which the committee adopted this evening?

[Answer] I have pointed out that we debated several issues. Resolutions on all the issues which have been debated will be adopted.

[Question] Mr Qasim, with regard to the ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY and the Islamic Broadcasting Union, Egypt is a member of both. Can the resolution adopted in connection with the suspension of Egypt's membership be effective with regard to Egypt's membership in these organizations too? Or will you have to convene a new meeting?

[Answer] You know that the suspension is effective with regard to the organization and all bodies attached to it.

[Question] Does this mean that Egypt has been suspended from the ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY and the Islamic Broadcasting Union?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has proposed a procedural program for the liberation of Jerusalem, this proposal was submitted during the meetings. Can you say anything about this?

[Answer] There are proposals submitted by Saudi Arabia, but these have not been studied yet. These will be submitted to the political committee; it is a technical point--I mean the secretariat cannot follow up all the work in view of the fact that all the work of the various committees is submitted to the secretariat.

[Question] What can you tell us about the speech made by the Iranian delegation?

[Answer] It was a very good speech.

[Question] Can you tell us about the contents of the speech?

[Answer] There was nothing different in the speech in comparison with the speeches of other delegations; they saluted the Moroccan people and Morocco; they also reminded the delegates of the Iranian Revolution and so forth.

[Question] Is it correct that the Iranian delegation called for help in the search of Imam Musa as-Sadr?

[Answer] The question was raised by the Iranian delegation, but the Iranian delegation proposed nothing on this issue to enable the conference to adopt a decision.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] The question of Imam Musa as-Sadr was raised, but no decision has been taken.

[Question] [Words indistinct] southern Lebanon?

[Answer] Definitely. The situation in southern Lebanon concerns the conference. Naturally a resolution will be adopted on this issue.

[Question] [Words indistinct] with regard to the countries which have relations with Israel and the transfer of their legations to Jerusalem?

[Answer] It has no legation in Jerusalem. Israel has asked that the diplomatic missions be transferred from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. The conference will be issuing a request asking these countries not to transfer their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem. I would like to recall what I said earlier: The Government of Canada has issued a denial that it was thinking of transferring its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

[Question] Can you tell us something with regard to the position of Muslims in Uganda?

[Answer] Naturally the question of Ugandan refugees and the situation in Uganda are being debated. But until now no resolution has been issued.

[Question] Has Nigeria [words indistinct] the conference?

[Answer] No. As far as I know this question has not been raised.

[Question] How about the question of Muslims in the Philippines?

[Answer] The question of Muslims in southern Philippines is being fully debated. A resolution will be issued.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] This morning I told you that Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal has submitted a proposal on behalf of His Majesty King Khalid ibn Abd al-'Aziz and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia that His Majesty King Hassan II accept the chairmanship of the Jerusalem committee. Naturally, this decision will be studied. King Hassan II is the person who is concerned with this matter. It is inevitable that he should declare his acceptance, otherwise, we will wait.

GULF FOREIGN MINISTERS HOLD MEETING IN FEZ 10 MAY

JN101431 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1415 GMT 10 May 79 JN

[Text] Fez, 10 May--The foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait, UAE and Oman held a meeting in Fez today and discussed both the relations among the gulf countries and the Middle East issue. The conferees also discussed the issues on the agenda of the Islamic foreign ministers meeting.

BAHRAINI, SAUDI MINISTERS' ACTIVITIES IN FEZ REPORTED

JN101457 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1425 GMT 10 May 79 JN

[Text] Fez, 10 May--Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah met in Fez today with Qays Zawawi, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs. Earlier today, Shaykh Muhammad met with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

In another development, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal met with the PDRY deputy foreign minister. During these meetings, the ministers reviewed recent developments in the Arab world.

IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS IRANIAN ENVOY TO CONFERENCE

JN101903 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1830 GMT 10 May 79 JN

[Text] Fez, 10 May--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi met here today with Rakneddine Achtiari, Iranian minister of state in the Foreign Ministry and head of the Iranian delegation to the Islamic conference.

In a statement to INA after the 1-hour meeting, Dr Hammadi said that he and the Iranian official discussed bilateral relations and areas of cooperation. He said that the discussion also dealt with the issues submitted to the Islamic conference, the stand toward the As-Sadat regime and the agreements concluded between As-Sadat and the Zionist entity.

QATARI MINISTER, SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEET IN FEZ

JN101515 Doha QNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 May 79 JN

[Text] Fez, 10 May--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani met in Fez today with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. They exchanged viewpoints on various issues currently being considered at the Islamic foreign ministers meetings in Fez.

Earlier today Shaykh Ahmad met with Kuwaiti, UAE and Bahraini foreign ministers for the same purpose.

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE ECONOMIC COMMISSION OPENS

LD101502 Rabat MAP in English 1221 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Fez, May 10 (MAP)--The Commission of Economic and Social Affairs of the tenth Islamic conference opened its work here Wednesday and was to examine thirteen points.

This commission is presided over by Driss Bennouna, Morocco's ambassador to Syria, and its bureau includes a vice-president (Malaysia) and a recorder (Mali). Its members are Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Cameroon, Iraq, Palestine, Senegal, Gambia, Pakistan, Indonesia and Turkey.

The Moroccan delegation, besides Bennouna, is formed of Abdelhadi Sbihi, ambassador to Kuwait; Abdelmajid Bouab, director of the economic affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Jamal Eddine Ghazi, adviser in the same department, and Driah Thami, from the Finance Ministry.

'ABD AL-FATTAH ISMA'IL ADDRESSES ARAB PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

LD092121 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 May 79 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, has expressed the appreciation of our YSP and of our country to the Arab People's Congress [APC] and its permanent Secretariat for acting with energy in establishing the progressive pan-Arab peoples front. He stressed that such efforts were an effective contribution in the general struggle to set up the progressive Arab front.

Addressing the final meeting of the third session of the permament Secretariat of the APC, brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il praised the results of the session and stressed that our country would actively contribute toward implementing the resolutions of this session and various resolutions designed to escalate the struggle of the peoples of our Arab nation against imperialist, Zionist and reactionary machinations.

He said the emphasis laid by the Permanent Secretariat of the APC in its third session on the need to liquidate U.S. interests in the Arab region was truly expressive of a primary demand and aim of the struggles of the progressive pan-Arab nationalist forces against imperialism. It also expressed full consciousness and awareness of the fact that the struggle against Zionism was intimately linked with the struggle against imperialism and its agents in our Arab homeland. Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il stressed the need for struggle to liquidate U.S. interests in our Arab homeland because the United States is our Arab nation's archenemy, the Zionist enemy's chief ally, and the principal enemy of the forces of liberation, democracy, socialism and peace in our world. He drew attention to the series of conspiracies against the Arab forces of liberation and progress in various areas of our Arab homeland. He said that these constitute an integral part of the comprehensive reactionary, Zionist, imperialist design aimed against the progressive national and pan-Arab interests of our Arab nation. He said: This makes it imperative to assert the unity of the struggles of the peoples of our Arab nation and to escalate these struggles to the level of effective confrontation.

He pointed out that our YSP was convinced that its struggles at national level were an integral part of the progressive pan-Arab struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction. He said our party was struggling to complete our people's liberation and s social progress and to develop their living standards. It had succeeded in winning victories in numerous political, economic, cultural and social fields, which he said had served to strengthen the Arab national liberation movement in its struggle against the enemies of the Arab nation.

Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il stressed that Democratic Yemen was now determined to implement the results of the summit meetings between South and North Yemeni presidents in Kusait, the Cairo agreement and the Tripoli statement. The activities of the unity committees between the two parts constituted the most prominent features in this field.

Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Wali, member of the Political Bureau, minister of planning and leader of Democratic Yemen's delegation to the session, also addressed the final meeting of the session of the Permanent Secretariat of the APC. He referred to the success achieved by the session, which, he said, reflected the pan-Arab sense of responsibility and the rallying of the Arab masses in their determination to struggle for the fulfillment of their charted aims of foiling the conspiracies of imperialism, Zionism and reaction and the treasonous treaty. He stressed that Democratic Yemen would devote all its resources toward implementing the resolutions of the Arab Peoples Congress.

Speeches were also made during the meeting on behalf of the leaders of a number of delegations participating in the session. At the end of its meetings, the session issued the Aden declaration document, a final statement on its business, and a number of important resolutions and recommendations. The session also issued a joint communique on behalf of the Permament Secretariat of the APC and nationalist forces in the Arabian gulf and Peninsula.

GULF ORGANIZATION TO FREEZE SUPPORT FOR PROJECTS IN EGYPT

JN091441 Doha QNA in Arabic 1350 GMT 9 May 79 JN

[Text] Riyadh, 9 May--The Saudi newspaper AR-RIYAD reports today that the Gulf Organization for the Development of Egypt has instructed banks and international companies and organizations to freeze their support for projects that the Gulf Organization is implementing in Egypt.

The newspaper says that the Gulf Organization has explained to these organizations that it is not bound to pay any sums, if asked to do so, to finance projects in Egypt.

AR-RIYAD says that the Gulf Organization gave Egypt about $1.745 billion dollars during the past year to correct the economic situation in Egypt and to fulfill certain financial obligations, as well as to implement new production projects.

The Gulf Organization has also contacted such international organizations as the IMF, the EEC, finance institutions and some industrial states that support investments in and extend loans to Egypt.

AR-RIYAD also reports that responsible sources at the Gulf Organization have denied that the organization has been dissolved. These sources said that the organization's regulations state that the organization will continue for 25 years and that nothing has been decided so far on this matter.

QATARI PAPER SAYS PLO MIGHT SEEK ATOMIC WEAPON

JN100948 Doha QNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 10 May 79 JN

[Text] Doha, 10 May--The Qatari newspaper AR-RAYA says today that informed sources in Paris believe that the PLO might seek to obtain a small atomic bomb to use as counterpressure in retaliation for the pressures being brought to bear on the Arab world following the Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

Quoting these sources, the paper says that the Palestinian resistance might attempt to recruit several Palestinian scientists for this purpose, including a large number working in the countries of the West and East. The resistance has failed to obtain such bombs from the Soviet Union because of considerations pertaining to Moscow's relations with the United States. China has refused to supply the resistance with a small atomic bomb despite efforts exerted by certain Palestinian organizations.

According to these sources, the paper says that 18 months are adequate to produce a small atomic bomb in a simple laboratory. However, the Palestinian resistance cannot carry out such work in its bases in Lebanon because these bases are subject to surveillance by several foreign intelligence organs. Nevertheless, the Palestinian resistance might resort to an Arab country to implement this project.

Citing these sources, the paper alludes to reports by some Western intelligence organs saying that certain U.S. advanced military equipment in Iran has disappeared following the victory of the revolution there. It says that the reports indicate that some of this material, including medium-range missiles, have been captured by the Palestinians or some of their Iranian allies.

ARAB COUNTRIES TO CLOSE AIR SPACE TO EGYPTIAN PLANES

JN101905 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1830 GMT 10 May 79 JN

[Excerpt] Tunis, 10 May--The Executive Council of the Arab Civil Aviation Organization decided today to close all Arab air space to Egyptian airliners. The Executive Council also decided to boycott Egyptian organizations for air transport that deal with the Zionist enemy, to close all Arab airline offices in Cairo and to close all Air Egypt offices in the Arab capitals. The Executive Council of the Arab Civil Aviation Organization began its meeting yesterday in the Tunisian capital. The council also decided to freeze all air transport agreements between Egypt and the rest of the Arab countries. The council recommended that the Arab governments take the necessary measures to implement these resolutions, considering them effective from the date on which As-Sadat signed the treaty of treason with the Zionist enemy.

KUWAIT

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES QATARI FINANCE MINISTER

LD101129 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] His Highness the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah received at 1100 today the Qatari finance and oil minister, Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani. Qatar's ambassador to Kuwait was present.

Departs for Paris

JN110958 Doha QNA in Arabic 0900 GMT 11 May 79 JN

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 11 May--Qatari Finance and Oil Minister His Excellency Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani left Kuwait for Paris today on an official visit to France. His excellency will inaugurate the factory of the North Company for Petrochemicals (PETRONOR). This is a joint Qatari-French project with Qatar contributing 40 percent and France 60 percent.

His excellency the Qatari finance and oil minister had headed the Qatari delegation to the meetings of the OAPEC ministerial council which ended in Kuwait the day before yesterday.

OMAN

YAR ENVOY CONVEYS MESSAGE TO SULTAN QABUS

JN101324 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 May 79 JN

[Text] Lt Col 'Abdallah Barakat, adviser to the commander in chief of the armed forces, today met in Muscat with Hamad ibn Hamud, minister of the Sultanate court, and conveyed to him a message from President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to His Majesty Sultan Qabus of Oman.

It has been learned that the messages dealt with bilateral relations and current Arab developments.

MINISTER RETURNS FROM FEZ ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

JN110922 Doha QNA in Arabic 0855 GMT 11 May 79 JN

[Text] Fez, 11 May--Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Qais 'Abd al-Munim az-Zawawi returned to Muscat from Fez this morning after attending part of the meetings of the Islamic states' foreign ministers conference convening there. The rest of the Omani delegation stayed behind in Fez to follow up the work of the committees stemming from the conference.

SAUDI ARABIA

FOREIGN MINISTER EXPRESSES REGRET OVER CANADIAN DECISION

LD101418 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1255 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Fez--His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, expressed regret at the decision of the Canadian Government to move its embassy from Tel Aviv to the occupied Arab Jerusalem. In a statement to SNA in Fez, his highness described this decision as an unusual initiative by the Canadian Government toward the Palestinian cause.

He said that this decision will have bad reflections in Saudi-Canadian relations, particularly since Canada had made this decision at this very time and on this very occasion of the Islamic conference in Fez.

UAE

OFFICIAL MEETS WITH MILITARY INDUSTRIES CHIEF

JN081218 Doha QNA in Arabic 1140 GMT 8 May 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 May--Lt Gen Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, Abu Dhabi heir apparent and deputy commander in chief of the UAE Armed Forces, met here today with Shaykh Faysal al-Qasimi, chairman of the board of the Arab Military Industries Organization [AMIO]. A QNA correspondent in Abu Dhabi has learned that the discussions during the meeting dealt with the future of AMIO in light of Al-Qasimi's visit to Saudi Arabic yesterday. Shaykh al-Qasimi refused to comment on reports disseminated in Beirut yesterday about the dissolution of AMIO.

YEMEN--PDRY

LEADERS GREET SOVIET, GDR COUNTERPARTS ON VICTORY DAY

LD101935 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 May 79 LD/EA

[Text] Brothers 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the political bureau, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister, have cabled congratulations to Comrades Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Politburo and Soviet premier. The cable reads:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the people's Supreme People's Council and the PDRY Council of Ministers, we extend to you warm, comradely and cordial congratulations on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory over fascism. Progressive mankind remembers the critical days and cruel ordeals that the Soviet people experienced 34 years ago when they were subjected to the invasion of the armies of fascism. It also remembers the fall of 20 million Soviet citizens. Despite the night of fascism which darkened humanity during those years, the Soviet people recorded rare heroism, won sweeping victories over fascism, and provided unforgettable internationalist help to the peoples of Eastern Europe in their struggle against fascism and to liberate their countries from its black yoke.

The peoples of the world and forces of liberation, democracy and peace will continue to be indebted, by virtue of their salvation from the yoke of fascism, to the great role of the USSR. As far as we are concerned, the forces of the USSR in the current stage of the life of mankind are a firm guarantee for preventing the return of fascism and for protecting mankind from imperialist aggression.

Once again accept our warm greetings and our wishes to you for health and happiness and to the friendly Soviet people for further progress along the road of building a developing socialist society and to the relationship between our two parties, peoples and governments continued progress and prosperity.

Brothers Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad also cabled congratulations to Comrades Erich Honecker, SED secretary general and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, GDR premier.

The cable reads:

On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the liberation of the democratic German people from fascism, we are pleased on behalf of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, the Supreme People's Council, the Council of Ministers and the Yemeni workers and toilers, to convey to you and through you to the friendly people of democratic Germany, sincerest cordial congratulations and good wishes for a prosperous life and a happy future.

Thirty-four years ago, your friendly people, with the internationalist help of the Soviet people, fought heroic battles against the bloody regime of fascism. They recorded a great victory when they crushed fascism and set up for the first time a socialist regime in the land of democratic Germany. Your people succeeded, during these years, overcoming the ravages of war and in reviving the national economy, culture and spheres of social life. The socialist regime in democratic Germany today stands as a barrier against the return of fascism.

We would like to seize this opportunity to express deep appreciation and gratification at the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties, peoples and governments of our two countries. We are confident that the bases of the friendship which we have firmly established have opened up new horizons for fruitful cooperation in the interests of our two countries and peoples and those of the reinforcement of the cause of peace in the world. Accept our sincerest greetings and our wishes to you for continued health and happiness and to the people of friendly GDR for further progress and prosperity.

YEMEN--YAR

YAR-PDRY ECONOMIC COMMITTEE BEGINS MEETINGS 10 MAY

JN101337 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 May 79 JN

[Excerpts] The joint economic committee of the two parts of Yemen began its meetings in San'a' today at the building of the higher commission for financial and administrative planning. The meeting was opened with a speech by 'Ali Wasi ath-Thawr, chairman of the economic council. He welcomed the members of the economic committee from the southern part of the homeland and stressed that a single high morale prevails in both parts of the homeland. He emphasized that our political leadership, under President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, is paying very close attention to the joint committees' meetings, in order to expedite the unity steps. He underlined the fact that unity couldn't be achieved by bloodshed but through continuous, frank and straightforward dialog. He reiterated his optimism regarding the success of the joint economic committee's mission.

The committee members then reviewed the agenda of this session and drafted a plan for a subsequent working session. Members of the economic committee from the southern part of the homeland arrived in San'a' at 0800 today and were welcomed by the development minister, the under secretary of the Ministry of Supply and Trade and other officials.

AS-SADAT ARRIVES IN KAFR ASH-SHAYK TO BEGIN TOUR

NC101111 [Editorial Report NC] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1027 GMT on 10 May begins a live relay from the city of Kafr ash-Shaykh, where President Anwar as-Sadat arrived earlier to begin a tour of lower Egypt governorates.

The announcer begins the relay from the city stadium where President as-Sadat is expected to land by helicopter. The announcer says that the president has already opened the beet sugar factory.

After landing at the stadium, the president rides in an open car through the streets of Kafr ash-Shaykh. Different announcers from various points along the route of the president's motorcade describe the great and warm reception he is being accorded by the people. The president then arrives at Mahallat Musa farms to inspect food security projects.

The relay ends at 1056 GMT, with the announcer promising another relay from Kafr ash-Shaykh later.

Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1103 GMT on 10 May resumes the live relay from Kafr ash-Shaykh where President as-Sadat had arrived to inspect food security projects. The announcer describes President as-Sadat's visit to the Mahallat Musa area. The president then proceeds to the agricultural research station in Sakha.

The people are heard in the background cheering for As-Sadat and repeating the slognas: "Welcome As-Sadat" and "With Our Souls and Blood We Will Redeem You, As-Sadat."

The president then arrives at the governorate building in Kafr ash-Shaykh. The announcer from inside the meeting hall says that representatives of the people have gathered to hear As-Sadat.

The president enters the hall at 1130 GMT and takes his seat at the platform. The National Democratic Party secretary general is seated on his side.

The meeting begins at 1134 GMT with a Koran recital.

At 1137 GMT, an unnamed person delivers a speech in which he expressed loyalty and support for As-Sadat.

At 1140 GMT, Hafiz Badawi, former People's Assembly speaker, delivers a speech in which he recalls the corrective revolution, the closure of detention camps, the release of liberties and the supremacy of the law. He notes As-Sadat's achievements when he expelled the Soviet experts, launched the October War and the peace initiative and concluded the peace treaty. He then enumerates As-Sadat's other achievements in the field of construction and development.

At 1147 GMT, the National Democratic Party secretary in the governorate delivers a speech on behalf of the local councils and the party members in which he welcomes the president to the governorate. He also notes As-Sadat's good qualities and achievements.

The speaker then reviews the achievements since As-Sadat came to power. He notes the great support for the As-Sadat initiative, except for a few mean people. He then wishes him long life to realize the aspirations of Egypt, pledging support with all hearts and souls.

Fathallah Salamah, governor of Kafr ash-Shaykh, begins to speak at 1200 GMT. He welcomes the president and expresses the governorate' pleasure at his visit. He notes the president's decision to delegate his powers to the governor and emphasizes the importance of this decision for the progress and prosperity of Egypt. He next mentions the president's inauguration of the sugar factory, and notes the governorate's contribution in the agricultural and industrial spheres. He details the projects and achievements in the various fields as well as land reclamation projects.

The governor then hands the president a rug made by the people of the governorate as gift.

At 1212 GMT, As-Sadat takes the podium. He begins his speech at 1213 GMT.

As-Sadat 10 May Speech

NC1014440 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1213 GMT 10 May 79 NC

[Speech delivered by President Anwar as-Sadat at 10 May meeting with political and popular leaders at the Kafr ash-Shaykh Governorate building--live]

[Text] In the name of God. Brothers and sisters, sons and daughters. I thank God Almighty who brought us together. I want you to convey to every male and female citizen in Kafr ash-Shaykh all my love, pride and appreciation for the magnificient reception they accorded me today. [applause]

My visit to you is the first after the opening of the door of nomination to the People's Assembly. Actually, these are not just elections to the People's Assembly, but, as I told you regarding the plebiscite on the referendum, we are in the process of reorganizing the entire state. [applause] This action begins with the People's Assembly elections at the beginning of this stage when we will make a new start now that you have expressed your opinion at the plebiscite and now that 10 million sons of this people have come out to say yes to the treaty and to the reorganization. A total of 5,000 persons rejected the treaty, as was revealed in the plebiscite statement, which was issued after examining all the results. A total of 10,000 persons said no to the reorganization of the state. They include the 5,000 persons who rejected the treaty and an additional 5,000. At the same time, 10 million male and female voters said yes. Were 1 million to say no, the result would still have been 9 million in favor and 1 million against.

We exercise democracy. The result of the plebiscite is that the people maintain that for 5,000 or 10,000, out of 40 million people, to say no is nothing significant. Now that we have adopted democracy, we must take every person in our country into account. We must also follow the right path so that our people's unanimity on the future march, God willing, may be a full unanimity, as was exhibited during the plebiscite. This unanimity has two basic objectives. The first objective is that we at home should be aware within the framework of our people--and they are the basis--of what takes place in the mind and heart of each of us. We must know what our hopes and aspirations are and what is the state of mind of each citizen. There was unanimity regarding the treaty and the reorganization.

Our situation will improve, as I have told you, only if we adhere to our national unity, social peace and our democratic socialism. When we adhere to these three objectives, we will be able to find the right path to the realization of our aims inspired by the creed in which we believe on this land--the laws of Heaven--our laws in Islam and Christianity. Furthermore, we will be able to prove ourselves inspired by the values, nobility and traditions of the soil on which we live. These values, nobility and traditions have safeguarded the unity of this people for 7,000 years despite the raiders, colonialists and the foreign ruler and despite the one-time rule of the sons of this homeland who followed the old party methods before the 23 July revolution and who made the people suffer more than they had suffered at the hands of the colonialists and foreign rulers.

This is the sound course. As I said, with national unity, social peace and socialist democracy we can start a new life in which we will raise the flag of love instead of hatred, rancor and division. We will uphold our divine laws so that we can rebuild this country and so that each one of us will perform his mission in this life.

The first part, therefore, is to know the result of the referendum and to know what we want and how many of us have a consensus on specific aims and how many of us have different views about these aims. We are all one family, which includes those who agree and do not agree.

At the start of this new construction we must get used to respecting the views of each other so long as the basis or source of these views aims at achieving the goals of Egypt, building Egypt and building prosperity, security and safety and a happy home for every citizen on this good earth. A total of 10 million said yes in the name of 40 million. For this reason, I asked your opinion in the referendum on two points--the referendum and the rebuilding.

As for the treaty, as I told you on television, it is not only a matter dictated by necessity as stipulated in the constitution. But I said that this treaty actually constitutes self-determination. For this reason I resorted to the people from the widest doors so that all of us could participate in declaring our opinion on this treaty. As I told you, 10 million representing 40 million said yes and 5,000 said no. Therefore, it was a unanimous approval.

Simply speaking, the treaty means that we reject any custodianship over us. We have a problem and so long as we have a problem with anyone, we must take our problem into our own hands and not have somebody have custodianship over us and speak on our behalf. For example, there is a 30-year conflict between us and Israel. It started in 1948. Now it is 1979. Therefore, it is a 31-year conflict. This conflict formed in several stages: the 1948 stage or the 1948 war, the 1956 war, the 1967 war and the 1973 war.

In 1948 Israel accepted the partitution resolution. The Arabs said no. In 1956 Israel, England and France attacked Egypt. Why? Because Egypt nationalized the Suez Canal--the stronghold of the foreign political and economic imperialism--as an expression of striking at all the imperialist pockets in the Third World and the Arab world. Israel seized that opportunity to conspire with France and England and they attacked Egypt in 1956.

Egypt has always been and always will be Egypt. Egypt is the heart of the Arab nation, its mind, its arm, its strength, its security and its safety.

During the 1956 battle, as a matter of formality, Syria asked Egypt to let it enter the battle. That request was made just for the sake of keeping up apperances. 'Abd an-Nasir answered them. He told them: No. Do not enter the battle; this is Egypt's battle with Israel as well as with England and France. You have nothing to do with it. Maintain your strength and we will confront the battle. Jordan made the same request. This is also exactly as we describe it here. They did it just to ward off any blame and they hardly fulfilled anything. 'Abd an-Nasir also answered them in 1956. He told them: No. Egypt will take on this confrontation, despite the fact that this confrontation, in which Israel joined Britain and France, was not directed solely against Egypt. It is true that it occurred on the soil of Egypt because of the nationalization of the Suez Canal, which they took as an opportunity. However, this confrontation was directed against the whole of the Arab nation in order to discipline it and mute its voice.

Despite these things, we refused to have anyone join us and Egypt stood on its own. We confronted an aggression launched by two empires of that time: the British empire and the French empire. The then French premier, Guy Mollet, said: We have attacked Egypt in order to decisively settle the battle of Algeria in Cairo. In other words, Egypt singlehandedly waged the battle of 1956 on behalf of all the Arabs and it refused to allow anybody to intervene. In this battle, we lost well over 10,000 men. We lost equipment. Some of our cities were struck by French and British planes which participated in the battle. Nor did we retreat, break our pledges or claim to do any Arabs any favor. This is despite the fact that we fought this battle, even when they tried to seek permission to participate in it. Anyone who really wants to participate in a battle would not ask permission to do so. Those who really wanted to participate would have entered the battle; it is the battle of all the Arabs. However, and as I have told you, that request was just made to avoid any blame. Nevertheless, we told them: No. Egypt bore the brunt of the battle. We paid the price--10,000 dead and tens of thousands of wounded and mutilated from among the prime of Egypt's youth. We lost billions of pounds worth of equipment and land.

As you remember, when Israel withdrew after 1956 following the tripartite aggression, it ploughed Sinai under. Israel left no roads, airports, or railroads in Sinai. Israel ploughed everything under. We accepted all of these things and asked nothing of anybody, whether Arab or foreigner. This is because this was and still is our duty and our responsibility in view of Egypt's position and place in history and in the Arab and Islamic worlds. [applause]

This was the 1956 battle. As I have told you, the Arabs, conflict with Israel began in 1948, 31 years ago. We have since entered four battles. The first battle took place in 1948. We know what happened then. The Arabs were offered partition but they unanimously said no to partition. The abusive group, led by the PLO, which held its conference in Baghdad, is now demanding partition. It demanded partition last year and will do so next year. This group considers a return to the 1947 partition as its greatest wish.

Well, this is what happened in the second battle, which took place in 1956. The 1967 battle took place later. Syria and Jordan participated in this battle. You heard me narrate the story of King 'Abdallah in the 1948 battle. He used Arab solidarity as a threat. Syria, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Libya are now using Arab solidarity as a threat. Arab solidarity at that time meant solidarity with us. When King 'Abdallah threatened the Arabs that he would not join the Arab League and would split Arab solidarity, they appointed him as commander in chief of the Arab armies. The defender of the cause thus became its thief. [applause] As I told you, King 'Abdallah handed over Lydda and Ramleh and half of Jerusalem to Israel. He drew up a line and took over the West Bank.

He then came out with his famous statement that he was the amir of Transjordan and wanted to become a king. He took over the West Bank, which is Palestinian territory. He said then that Jordan was like a bird with two wings--Transjordan its eastern wing and west Jordan its western wing. He said that this bird could not live without its two wings. He then annexed the West Bank to what has come to be known as the Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan.

This happened in 1948. You heard me ask a question. You heard me say that when I was talking with Begin and Carter at Camp David, Begin asked a question which really baffled and stunned me. I was compelled to tell the truth because I am not supposed to disclose these Arab stands and because whatever may happen, we in the Arab family would ultimately sit together and be reunited.

This was the position in which Begin placed me in the presence of Carter. We worked out the Egyptian plan. We have been working and will continue to work and we will take over Al-'Arish when I meet Begin there. Our committee will meet with the Israeli committee in Beersheba and then in Al-'Arish. The two committees will be sitting together for 1 year to settle the question of autonomy in order that the Palestinians may have their state. Begin asked me the following question in the presence of Carter: How come you want to create a Palestinian state now? You were in possession of the West Bank and Gaza sector since 1948. King 'Abdallah annexed the West Bank to his kingdom. We know that Egypt has no ambitions in Gaza but Gaza remained alone. Well, how come you want to create a Palestinian state now? You were in possession of the West Bank and Gaza since 1948. Why have you not created a Palestinian state from the year 1948 until now? This question left me almost dumbfounded, as I told you. I was compelled to be discourteous. I told Begin: King 'Abdallah betrayed the cause in 1948 but I will not betray and Egypt never betrays. [applause]

The second battle in 1956 ended the way I told you. We prevented all those who wanted to avoid blame from joining the battle because anyone who wanted to enter the war after seeing Egypt hit did not have to ask permission. If anyone really wanted to enter the war after seeing the blows falling on Egypt, then he should have acted immediately. Despite this, we told them: Do not enter the war and we will assume the burden. We paid the price.

King Husayn joined the 1967 battle. Why? King Husayn, as we know, is always either in the extreme right or the extreme left. It occurred to him then to make himself a national Arab hero with 'Abd an-Nasir. He entered the 1967 battle. Syria also entered the battle but in a strange way. Syria was the cause of the 1967 battle. The Russians told 'Abd an-Nasir: Israel has massed 11 brigades along the border with Syria. What are you going to do for Syria? An 'Alawite ruled Syria then before Hafiz al-Asad. His name was Salah Jadid. Syria is a state of 'Alawites. Russia had adopted Salah Jadid. To prove his loyalty and his role as an agent, he introduced the term comrade, as in Russia, by which they still call each other in Syria. Comrade Salah Jadid was an agent for the Russians, who wanted to strike 'Abd an-Nasir through Jadid and vice versa in order to safeguard their interests. The Russians went to 'Abd an-Nasir and told him: There are 11 brigades on the border with Syria.

'Abd an-Nasir responded by sending all the Egyptian Armed Forces to Sinai. Grave mistakes occurred but no one said that Egypt had sold Sinai. What happened in Sinai was a grave military mistake as proved by the fact that we avoided such a mistake in 1973 when we launched our battle which won the admiration of the entire world. We did not sell Sinai. It was a military mistake that occurred.

However, a strange thing happened in the Golan. The road Israel negotiated in order to take the Golan is vertical and 2,000 meters high. A single soldier stationed in one of the curves could halt two armies with a rifle. The mines were dismantled 48 hours before the battle. This is officially recorded. An ordinary army lacking any military experience or even gangs could have remained 1 or 2 years in the fortifications, which are 2,000 meters high, which were built with reinforced concrete, and which cost 200 million pounds sterling. Even supposing the Israelis had been able to reach the top of the ridge, they would not have been able to overrun these fortification.

It was 48 hours before the battle that the mines were dismantled. It was 48 hours before the battle that the fortifications on the top of the ridge were abandoned. One soldier with a rifle could have stopped armies. Israel found that the mines planted in the road were dismantled. If one mine blew up, the road would be closed and the Israelis would not be able to climb. It was 48 hours before the battle that the mines were dismantled, the fortifications on the top of the ridge were abandoned, and the forces withdrawn. The was Syria's stand in 1967.

That is why when Faysal in Algiers told Al-Asad to his face that the Golan had been sold, Hafiz al-Asad could not answer him. This 48-hour story was repeated in the 1973 battle.

In the 1963 war, I agreed with Hafiz al-Asad that he should summon the Soviet ambassador at 0400 on Thursday and that I would summon the Soviet ambassador on Wednesday, 3 October. I summoned the Soviet ambassador on Wednesday and asked him the question which all of you have heard and read about. I told him: Tell the Soviet Union that Syria and I will soon enter the battle. I did not give him the date. What is the official attitude of the Soviet Union? Up to this day I have not received a reply from the Soviet Union to my question. Really. Up to this day I have not received any reply.

According to our agreement, Hafiz al-Asad was supposed to summon the Soviet ambassador on Thursday, 4 October, in order to tell the same thing to the Soviet Union--that Egypt and Syria would together launch a battle and Syria wanted to know what the attitude of the Soviet Government was.

Hafiz al-Asad added to this something from himself. I only learned of this afterwards. Al-Asad added to this by telling the Soviet ambassador to ask the Soviet Government to request a cease-fire 48 hours after the beginning of the battle.

The Soviets were deceiving him. You know that a year earlier I expelled 17,000 experts. They were tired of me. They did not deny that it was their policy to not want a battle. They also wanted me to be defeated. They told Al-Asad: Beware. Do not follow As-Sadat because after 2 hours he and his forces will be buried in the canal and you will remain alone. I heard this talk from Al-Asad personally and not from someone quoting him. He personally said this to me.

Following the way we fought battles in the past, Al-Asad told the Soviets in the message he was supposed to convey: Put a cease-fire into effect for me 48 hours after the beginning of the battle. I had agreed with Al-Asad that he could tell them the date of the battle; namely, Saturday at 1400. Why? There were thousands of Soviet experts in the Syrian Army. Had we not told them, they would have known because there were thousands of Soviet experts in the army. I had expelled them from Egypt a year earlier. Thousands of them went to Al-Asad. They would have known. Then, Al-Asad and I agreed on this so that they could not tell us we did not inform them. We reasoned that since Al-Asad was on good terms with them, he would tell them: The time of the battle is 1400 the day after tomorrow, Saturday.

By so doing, we would have embarrassed them. I told Al-Asad: I will not tell this to the Soviets because their relationship with me in Egypt is at an all-time low. It is enough that you tell them. He indeed conveyed the message to them on Thursday 4 October. However, in addition to what he and I had agreed upon, he told them: Put a cease-fire into effect for me 48 hours after the beginning of the battle. Why? He still had in mind what the Soviets had told him; namely, that 2 hours after the beginning of the battle, I and Egypt's soldiers would be buried in the canal. This is because the canal was supposed to go up in flames. After this, there were the three sectors of the Bar-Lev line and the crossing of a water barrier. In short, this was an abominable process. However, they took from Al-Asad only 26 kilometers in the Golan, not 200 kilometers--that is, the depth of Sinai--as was the case with me. Only 26 kilometers of Golan were occupied. In his plan, he took into account that 48 hours later, he would have concluded the operation in the Golan. Afterward, and instead of Israel hitting him, he would have reached the end of the Golan and Russia would have brought about a cease-fire for him. Meanwhile, the Egyptian Army and I would have been buried in the canal. One proposes things, but destiny scoffs at him. He was hit the second day. On the third day he was thrown 30 kilometers back. Meanwhile, Egypt penetrated 30 kilometers in Sinai and did not budge a single inch. [applause]

What do those who are talking about Arab solidarity, particularly the Saudis, think of the Soviet ambassador who came to me on 6 October, only 6 hours after the beginning of the battle? We had gone into battle at 1400. At 2000, the Soviet ambassador asked for an audience with me. He came and officially notified me that since the previous Thursday--that is, since 48 hours prior to the battle--Syria had asked for a cease-fire to be arranged. This is exactly the same thing that happened 48 hours before the 1967 battle. Then, the mines were removed, the fortifications were evacuated and the Syrian radio announced the downfall of Al-Qunaytirah 19 hours before it had fallen to the Jews. They left it and said it had fallen. Then they brought the man [the Syrian radio announcer] and executed him as a matter of formality. I want to hear the opinion of Saudi Arabia about this statement.

We in Egypt betray no one. We always keep our word. When I say that the Arab-Israeli conflict lasted from 1948 until the 1973 battle, I review in this the three past battles: 'Abdallah's famous battle of 1948; our battle of 1956 when we told them: Stay where you are. We are assuming everything; and the 1967 battle in which we were hit. However, there was treachery and treason on the other side.

I spoke to you about the 1973 battle. In other words, I entered this battle with all Egypt's honor, honesty and ethics, which will never change regardless of how much others before us change.

The Golan was abandoned, the Golan was taken and the Golan was sold out. I do not know Saudi Arabia's opinion of this battle.

I have now spoken to you about the 1973 battle. They offered partition in 1947 and 1948--and the Arabs said: No. Now they are all demanding partition, first and foremost the PLO.

I related to you the story of the resolution which was passed after June 1967. It was in August and it called for withdrawal. A total of 13 Arab states rejected the resolution. This is the same old story of rejection, while Egypt accepted it. 'Abd an-Nasir had notified them that he accepted the resolution but they said: No. You are too late since 13 Arab states have already rejected it. 'Abd an-Nasir was compelled to go along with them and he also rejected it. Later, in November, before Resolution 242, we asked the Americans to return to the resolution of August.

They said: No, because you as Arabs have all rejected it. Continuously we were rejecting, rejecting, rejecting. A slice of Palestine was taken in 1948. In 1956 they consolidated their positions. In 1967 they occupied the rest of Palestine plus the Golan and Sinai.

Today I tell them that as long as I have a case pending with someone, I personally must assume responsibility for it. They cannot believe or understand this and term it treason. Well, my Arab territory--which consists of Sinai, the Golan, the West Bank and Gaza--are occupied by Israel. Who would talk about them for me. The United States? We all know that story. Russia? We all know that Russia could do nothing at all. It was reported recently--3 days ago--to the whole world that this year witnessed the highest rate of emigration to Israel from the Soviet Union. There were about 4,000 emigrants per month. Why? So that the Congress would allow the U.S. Government to grant Russia the loans and the wheat it desires. I am not saying this myself because it was published and the whole world read it.

Well, to whom shall I rely on to handle my case and my territory? If we discuss it with Israel, the Arabs would say that this is treason. Well, we met with the Israelis and sat together at Camp David. Begin, as I told you, attempted to use his own logic to get across to me and I was forced to say: I regret that if King 'Abdallah betrayed the cause, I will not betray and Egypt will never betray.

Today we take our case into our own hands and we are our own masters. They also term this treason. They would come out and claim that they would not sit down with Israel even if the land were to remain occupied for 100 years. Well, it was a matter of 1 or 2 years and the matter would have become a fait accompli and everything would be over. Israel would have been most pleased. If you would not talk to Israel, so what? Israel would be happy at that.

The Egyptian-Israeli treaty--part of which is on Sinai and the other on resolving the Palestinian problem on which talks will begin in Beersheba on 25 May, God willing--was an action which Egypt had to take on because there was no one else in the Arab nation who could take this on. If a state of weakness, defeatism and loss of self-confidence prevails in other Arab countries, this is not so in Egypt. Never. There is not a single state which holds the key to war, peace, power, reputation and leadership in the Arab nation except Egypt whether they like it or not. [applause]

Following the treaty, as I told my sons the workers in Safaja, Saudi Arabia--partly through courtesy and partly through bribery--brought about the severance of relations with Egypt. This will have no effect whatsoever. It will not make us retreat. They did this following the proclamation of the results of the referendum, which showed that out of 40 million Egyptians 5,000 opposed the treaty. It was merely a challenge to our will. They claimed that I was doing all this and that the Egyptian people stood by them. They will never learn. We will never retreat.

A new chapter was enacted 3 days ago. It was not Saudi Arabia alone that was involved this time; both Saudi Arabia and Morocco were involved. There is an Islamic conference, which I personally called for last December, 4 months ago. The call did not come from Morocco or anybody else. The call came officially from me to the king of Morocco. I sent him an official written letter last December. You can read a copy of it, which we published 3 days ago. I told him: Brother Hassan, call for an Islamic conference on Jerusalem. Why did I address my call to the king of Morocco? Because the last Islamic conference was held in Rabat. He remains the chairman of the Islamic conference session until a new conference is convened.

A new conference was not convened. I contacted him and he called for a new conference. Saudi Arabia wants to complete the process. They held three meetings during the Islamic conference in Jidda. They brought unfortunate and miserable Muslims from all over the world, and still using their same tactics, they brought the petroleum shaykhs and dealt with them.

When it was time to convene the Islamic conference, I told our delegation to go and attend it. We fear nobody and we will confront everybody. They arranged things behind our back due to their weakness, cowardice and inability to confront my delegation. When it was due to depart, the Egyptian delegation asked permission for the landing of the aircraft which was to transport it. A reply came from Morrocco telling our delegation: The assistant secretary general of the Islamic conference will come and see you today. Wait for him. The delegation waited. The assistant secretary general actually came and met with our delegation here. The object of the whole exercise was to delay the departure of our delegation until they issued a resolution suspending Egypt's membership. The assistant secretary general came here and they gained time. Morocco played a mean role. Why? Because when we announced that the Egyptian delegation had been asked to wait for the Islamic conference's secretary general to arrive in Cairo and that this was done in the presence of the Moroccan foreign minister, Morocco officially denied knowledge of this subject. This is despite the fact that the deputy secretary general of the conference, who arrived here, said: I would not have sent you this notification had it not been so requested by Morocco and its foreign minister. This is meanness. Their suspension of Egypt's membership is not important and has no value. But the Africans knew the truth about our cousins, the Arabs. The Africans said: Sorry. We will not suspend membership until we sit in an African conference to discuss the subject because we cannot suspend Egypt's membership in the Islamic conference. [applause] In continuation of Saudi Arabia's plan, all the Arabs agreed on the suspension of Egypt's membership. They did so in all simplicity.

Will this affect us? I was surprised yesterday when the grand imam, I am grateful to say, called members of the Islamic research council and our ulemas and issued his statement: I was indeed surprised because they do not deserve having the grand imam in Egypt respond because what they are playing is a children's game. However, he has--I am grateful to say--acted to assert the mission of Al-Azhar, which has defended Islam for 1,000 years and has protected it from those who are now exploiting it.

In compliance with the mission of Al-Azhar and in completion of this mission of preserving Islam, the grand imam of Al-Azhar came out with this calm, authentic, strongly worded statement calling for unity. The grand imam did this despite the fact, as I later learned, that he knew all these details. He would never insert in his statement anything of this pettiness. However, his objective was the sublime Islamic interest, as has always been true with Al-Azhar. [applause]

Again I ask our brother Saudis: Are the Arabs required to stay without Egypt and are the Muslims required to stay without Egypt? I ask this question because this is the objective. Our nerves are very calm for a simple reason: We are our own masters and we are confident of ourselves, our history, our Al-Azhar, our armed forces, our laws and our land, the birthplace of all the divine missions. We have all these things and we will not be shaken. However, we will be on the lookout to see how it will be possible for the Arab nation or the Islamic nation to proceed without Egypt. Why? Because neither the Arab nor the Islamic nation will proceed without Egypt and without Egypt's Al-Azhar. [applause]

This is the first part of the plebiscite, the part on the treaty. The second part of the plebiscite dealt with rebuilding the country. Now that we have ended this conflict, there are some people clamoring: For God's sake, we want the partition scheme. All the world is laughing at them and Israel is also laughing at them. Well, this scheme was offered to you. However, we have brought about the treaty. As you have read, there is nothing secret because, thank God, complete confidence exists among me, my people and yourselves. Everything is said; there is no secret agreement or any such thing--absolutely not.

Everything is clear. We are now resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict on the largest scale. The Sinai agreement is part of this solution. God willing, on 25 May, we will sit to discuss the agreement on the West Bank and Gaza. This will be the first meeting. It will be held 30 days after the exchange of the instruments of ratification in Beersheba. The subsequent meetings will be held in Al-'Arish and we will forge ahead toward solving the Palestinian question, which is the core of the conflict.

I want to tell Saudi Arabia and the PLO and all our brothers to read the telegram which was sent today by the Palestinian detainees in Ashqelon prison. I want them to hear the groaning of mothers, sisters and wives who came to me in Jerusalem at the Dome of the Rock. In the presence of the world press, they told me in Jerusalem: They have been trading with us and with our destinies for 10 years, while our husbands, sons and brothers have been in the Israeli prisons. Save us! This took place in the presence of the correspondents of the newspapers and television stations of the whole world in 1977 when I was at the Al-Aqsa Mosque. I convey this to Saudi Arabia. I present it with this as a gift. I also present it with another gift. This gift is the fact that, God willing, on the 27th of this month, I will be in Al-'Arish at the head of my wounded sons. [applause] God willing, the grand imam will lead us in kneeling twice in a thanksgiving prayer there. [applause] God willing. [applause]

I inform them that, God willing, the grand imam will lead us in kneeling twice in a thanksgiving prayer in Al-'Arish. We will celebrate with our people in Al-'Arish. Meanwhile, we begin the process of rebuilding Sinai. You are all aware that work on the tunnel is in progress and everything is being prepared so that holy Sinai will never again be split from our land. Building will take place in Sinai and throughout our land. Furthermore, we will resolve the core of the issue; namely, the Palestinian question, as from 25 May, God willing. This was the whole meaning of the treaty.

As for the second meaning of the referendum, I have said and as I have accustomed you--I have said that there is a code of honor between me and my people. It is an unwritten code which I feel in every man and women in Egypt and which every man and woman in Egypt feels in me. When the proper time comes, I do not wait for somebody to remind me. We must constantly complete the march.

After we stopped this conflict and peace began, which is the key to prosperity and everything, it was necessary for us to complete our democracy by issuing the freedom to form parties, declaring Egyptian human rights, preserving national unity, social peace and socialist democracy, and making faith and science the slogan of the state.

As far as constitutional legitimacy is concerned, it is clear and is based on the 23 July and the 15 May revolutions. Why? Because they have eliminated party corruption and feudalism and have cleaned up political life. I think you are the ones who know best about this because this governorate was the governorate of the king and feudalism, as well as the governorate of those who denied there was feudalism in Egypt.

Today, while flying in the helicopter, I saw a palace. I looked and said: I have not seen this palace before. They told me: This is the king's palace here. I asked what it is being used for now. They said it is being used as a teaching institute. The king had a palace here. This means that he had complete ownership here, in addition to the feudalists.

We say that constitutional legitimacy is based on the 23 July revolution so that we will not waste our time in discussing whether or not there was feudalism or whether the 23 July revolution was a revolution or a coup with popular support. These are cheap methods used by the old parties which do not want to learn or listen.

Constitutional legitimacy also emphasizes Egypt's affiliation to the Arab world, nonalinement, elimination of party corruption and feudalism and cleaning up political life.

This means that we must not close our eyes to the mistakes. In broad daylight last year and the year before someone stood up and said there was no feudalism in Egypt. The one who said this was himself a big feudalist and the symbol of political corruption.

Our people, except 10,000 out of 40 million, said yes. This means unanimity. We say this so we will not waste our time. The workers and the peasants will be represented in 50 percent of the People's Assembly seats. We have the sovereignty of the law. Our constitution is the basic and only document. The consultative council will represent the whole Egyptian family. The formation of the consultative council requires the Constitution to be amended. This will take place after the People's Assembly elections, God willing.

The People's Assembly will convene and will discuss the amendment of the constitution. All of us will express our views--the organizations, trade unions, establishments and the governorates. Everyone is required to voice his opinion in all the proposed amendments to the constitution after the People's Assembly elections.

I want the consultative council to represent the entire Egyptian family. We will be glad to have the grand imam [Al-Azhar rector] and Pope Shinudah [the Coptic patriarch] in the consultative council. [applause] [crowd repeats slogan: Long live national unity]

The last item in the referendum was the codification of the press as the fourth estate to insure its freedom and affirm its independence. You have heard me explain this. I will deal with just the last paragraph so you will not get tired of me. I will deal with it in order.

Naturally, we hear about many efforts regarding the codification of the press as the fourth estate. However, the elements opposed to this are well-known. They claim that the press should not be the fourth estate since no other country has this system. Well, what others do does not concern us. We should find what benefits us and what is suitable for us. When the United States drafted its system it did not adopt the British democratic parliamentary system, which is the mother of all democracies. The United States adopted instead the presidential system. Hence, there were two systems: the parliamentary system in England and the presidential system in the United States. Each one chooses the system he finds best for the reconstruction of the country.

This country started with the party system. You know about parties and private ownership in this country at that time and we all know what the individual's feelings were.

All this was before the 23 July revolution. After 23 July there were controls. The control on the press was not lifted until February 1974. From the date of its inception in Egypt to 23 July and up to February 1974 after the October War the press was controlled. I lifted the control in February 1974--over 5 years ago--and to this date the press has not been controlled. Press control will never return but we must look at our mistakes and correct them. It would have been easier to reinstate press control but this would be like the detention camps. The communists, the feudalists and their lackeys wanted to turn the country backward. It would have been easier for me as a ruler to reinstate the control. The communists, members of the extinct corrupt parties, those exploiting the name of the religion and so-called Nasirites--all of them together would not total 10,000. The latest referendum was held in complete freedom. I say that these elements represent less than 10,000 people. However, we must take things into account. The press was granted its freedom in 1974 for the first time in 40 years. What have they done?

In this campaign, I want to draw attention to and to ask you as members of the National Democratic Party to consider as your primary mission the need to build a new structure from the beginning. Even in the People's Assembly, which was dissolved about 2 weeks ago, there were elements dragging things backward. The opposition, just as under the old party system, sought to level accusations and abuses against the government and the Cabinet, to cast doubts, to falsely claim shortcomings and to attempt to distort the image of Egypt.

This was the practise in the previous parliament. This will not be the case this time. This time we say it will be a new beginning.

Let us see what the press has done. It was the first to distort the image of Egypt. When in 1974 I granted freedom of the press in order to show that there was no press control, they returned to the old concepts. They resorted to casting doubts and to distorting the reputation of Egypt. They said that Egypt was dirty. Certain people were enjoying the luxuries in Cairo including air conditioning, hot water and telephones while my sons in the canal were in the sand and dust winter and summer, until I ordered them to advance. They never complained.

No. Not these people who are sitting in their ivory towers saying that Egypt is dirty. They all came out with this new fad and began writing because they found a story in this. Trivial newspapers in an Arab country wrote saying that Egypt, its streets, men, women and government, were dirty. The press started this.

After this filth, the journalists came out with a new fad saying there was corruption in the state. Until recently, they used to go to the foreign journalists and talk to them about filth and corruption in the state to distort the image of Egypt abroad. Their only motive was the rancor in their hearts. This group numbers no more than 1,000 or 2,000 in a population of 40 million. However, they are journalists who are in touch with foreign correspondents. There is freedom now. Dispatches sent by foreign correspondents in Egypt were censored before 1974 and were at times canceled or corrected but since February 1974, a foreign correspondent can send anything he wants to the newspaper he represents. Why? Because I do not say something and go back on it. If I were to go back on my decision in this matter, then there would come a day when I would go back on my decision regarding the detention camps. As I have told you, I have seen abuses and silly things. The people involved do not amount to more than 200 to 300. If I were to send them to detention camps, I would rest. I will not send anyone back to the detention camps because this is a matter of principle. I said that the detention camps have been closed for good since the May 1971 corrective revolution. [applause]

The communist children in the university made me feel disgusted before the battle. I took a count and found out that they number only 210 students. The student base is very sound and will remain so. The children, who call themselves the Islamic groups, are now repeating the operation. I also assessed their number. All of them are known. However, a hundred or two hundred will not make me change my position because my first goal is my commitment to you to provide security, safety, dignity and prosperity for the Egyptian man. [applause] We are committed to this, no matter what these people do.

However, democracy does not mean inability. We would not be a healthy state if democracy were to fail to stop each person at his limits. This is why I advocate the codification of the press. Why? Because those who harmed Egypt's reputation and continue to do so come from the press circle. There are some in Egypt who write articles to receive 1,000 pounds for each article from the Kuwaitis who say that Egypt is dirty. There are some whom Iraq has adopted. It has opened a radio station for them to broadcast from. There are those who Iraq and Libya have adopted and have provided with facilities to publish their newspaper in Paris and London. Al-Qadhdhafi came out with such a newspaper which he called 23 JULY and which is entirely devoted to attacking Egypt. All the persons involved are Egyptian journalists and writers. I will wait until the new People's Assembly is elected. I could have gotten rid of all those who are abroad with a stroke of the pen. However, none of those inside or outside will be affected except through the supremacy of the law. After the elections and after the People's Assembly debates and issues the law of the socialist prosecutor, it will adopt its measures publicly before the people and not through secret trials. No. They will be adopted publicly and before the people in order to make each person stop at his limit.

Well, I think the time has come for the press to be responsible. My previous attempts to make them understand this proved futile. They think they are above the people. They imagine that as things were in the era of the parties, the doors of the ministers' offices should be open to them because this was the state of affairs in the era of the parties. The ministers had doormen and secretaries and they were accessible only to journalists. The journalists kicked the ministers' doors and entered their offices. Why? Because a journalist would publish a minister's picture, write a report about him or do something of this kind. They think such things can possibly still be done at this time. They continue to have complexes.

Well, I want to establish freedom and democracy and I mean it. Well, you want to lead a branch of the state? Then please come and be a fourth estate, exactly as the judiciary is a legal branch run by a supreme judiciary council which is responsible for the affairs of the judges. There can also be a supreme press council for the press; that is, the fourth estate. This council will be responsible for the affairs of the press, exactly as the judiciary. Please come and coordinate your work with the People's Assembly. This is because you are aware that the jurisdiction of the People's Assembly is legislation and supervision. The press wants to join in the supervision. Therefore, let the press join the People's Assembly in this supervision. Let it coordinate its work as a fourth estate with the People's Assembly, because the People's Assembly is the legislative branch. Since you want to become the fourth estate, coordinate your work together.

However, I regret to say that no journalist can think whatever he wants, write whenever he wants, attack whoever he wants and distort Egypt's image as he pleases. This is why I say that it is imperative to codify the press as a fourth estate.

I have taken much of your time. Through all these things, we draw a conclusion.

We deduce that we begin setting up a new edifice with the blessing of God Almighty. Let us put in this edifice all of our sweat, all the love which we store in our hearts and which we derive from Egypt's soil, all the tolerance which Egypt has taught us, all the strong faith inculcated in us by our divine laws, and all the openness to this world with all it contains so we can provide the Egyptian human being with all his desires.

With all these things we want to begin building on a clean basis. I say it in your presence and I ask you: Oh members of the National Democratic Party [NDP], set the example for the people. Set the example by your conduct. They spoke to me at the Secretariat and I told them: Avoid nominating people who would engage in rivalry in the same constituency. This means nominating two representatives of factions and two representatives of workers. They would then challenge each other. No. This is a splintering process and it would cause splintering. No. It is imperative for the NDP to nominate in each constituency only one representative for the factions and only one representative for the workers.

When it comes to the others, I want to tell you something: In the edifice of which I am speaking to you, I have a place for 1 million leaders in Egypt. I swear by God Almighty. [applause] I also have a place for women leaders from your ranks. [applause]

Well, I want to say that the governor has spoken and mentioned the decision I made, of which no one is taking notice, on vesting the powers of the president of the republic in the governors. What does this mean? It means that in every governorate, an enormous leadership group is required. It consists of members of the local councils; members of the party; members of the People's Assembly; the craftsmen, whether they are doctors, lawyers, engineers or agronomists. Every [party] branch requires leaders. When I say a million, I do not exaggerate. This is because they will not be in Cairo according to the old Cairo system. No. Cairo no longer governs Egypt and arbitrarily controls even the air and rehabilitation. Everything has been transferred to you in your place.

Therefore, I am not exaggerating when I say I need 1 million leaders. Why? I need leaders in every village and every union of craftsmen, workers, agronomists, students, employees and men of religion. I need leaders in all directions, and indeed I need leaders. When can Egypt rise up? When everyone in Egypt in his place assumes the responsibility of Egypt's president.

Everyone in his place, in the field, the factory, the school, in the institute and in any other place is the head of his place and his authority amounts to that of the president of Egypt. This is what I am driving at. For this reason, I want leaders in every direction and in every place. We must not be narrowminded and say that those who fail to secure nominations to the People's Assembly will not get another chance. Well, there will be the consultative council. I have raised this matter. I do not want to express my views now. I have formed my views but I do not want to express them so that you may declare your own views in freedom and frankness before I declare mine. [applause] Well, there will be an opportunity for the consultative council.

As I told you, the power is no longer with Cairo. Cairo is no longer the one to rule. The powers are here and are being consolidated daily. The number of ministers in Egypt will be reduced. Why? Because the jurisdictions will be transferred to the governorates. In the coming phase the reconstruction will take place. For instance, today while flying with the governor, I found out that you have a lot of land.

He tells me that from now until the year 2000 he would reclaim 40,000 feddans. No. From now until the year 2000 only 40,000 feddans would be reclaimed? If the government is involved it would not be able to reclaim more than that. No. What I want is that the governor should meet with you and with the local council and every inch of land must be divided and owned by the people. They must also be given water. [applause]

Why have I transferred the powers to you, to the governors? In the old days, you would see that some land belonged to the religious endowments, some to the agrarian reform, some to the property department. Other land belonged to the Agricultural Ministry nurseries and so forth. What is important is that the land must not be left unworked. I am telling you here in presence of the governor: Every inch of land in your governorate is yours. Survey and divide the land and let the people own it. The people will reclaim the land. [applause]

The governor tells me that out of 160,000 feddans he would reclaim 40,000 from now until the year 2000. No. By 2000 I want the whole 160,000 feddans to be owned and cultivated. This cannot be carried out by the government. The government could not do that. As he said, the government could give us 40,000 from now unti the year 2000. No. All that the government could do now--I say this in the presence of the minister of irrigation and the governor--is give you the water and roads. [applause] I will give you water and roads. You will solve the food problem when the people begin to own and cultivate the land. They will also solve the housing problem since they will build on their land. I long for the day when I will hear that not a single inch in Kafr ash-Shaykh is abandoned. I want the people to own land, cultivate, produce and build. This is reconstruction.

Talking about the administrative revolution, you will recall what I said. I said that Cairo alone cannot govern the republic and do whatever is in the interest of the governorate in a democratic way. This means through cooperation among the governor, the local council and the various trade unions. Everything should be put before you in the governorate when you become aware how decisions are adopted and why, and you may express your views on them. This is the democracy I am advocating. Cairo will not interfere in your affairs here in the governorate. Never.

This is the reconstruction I am calling for. I am asking you to surge forward in this respect in order that we may compensate for what we had lost. For the first time I heard that you have 160,000 feddans. These feddans could solve the housing and food crises by 2000. When the people own the land and build even a room they will feel happy because they own the house and land. The people will work the land time and again until it produces. Today I saw sugar beet cultivated in saline soil. Nobody believes this. Isma'il Sabri told me that sugar beet is being cultivated.

However, in all our actions, I want the building to be a new one. The parties are not objective. The leaderships are not the target. The goal is always Egypt. I say Egypt, through love, brotherhood and the traditions of the one family.

The more we adhere to this soil from which we have originated, the more successes we will achieve. The United States is only 200 years old, yet, it is the wealthiest and strongest nation. Why? The U.S. Government did not build the United States. No. It was built by the pioneers who, when they found a piece of land with some water nearby, would pitch small tents next to this land.

A year later these became shacks. Some 5 years later, they became villas. They planted the land and became landowners. I told the most recent delegation which came to me from the United States: Please concentrate your efforts with me on agriculture for the sake of food; this is the urgent problem. They told me: God willing, we will take you to the point which we have reached in the United States. In the United States, they prevent the farmers from planting. Why? Production has surpassed all limits and the state there subsidizes the farmers. This is because the government buys the crops from the farmers, because if the government leaves the farmers alone, abundance will reduce crop prices to nothing. No. The government guarantees the crop prices for the farmers. And look what we are clamoring about. In return for this assistance, they tell their wheat growers in the United States this year: You cultivate wheat in only half the area you usually cultivate annually. Why? The crop has increased. Taking into account the aid which goes to all the world, the sales to the whole world, and the entire U.S. consumption, the crops have increased. They found nowhere to store these crops. They left these crops with the peasants in the silos which the farmers built for the U.S. Government. They told me: We will take you to the point at which you will tell your farmers not to plant. I told them: But before we can do this, let us plant so we can eat.

We will do these things through love and through the talents and ambitions of the Egyptian human beings. God has created ambition in us. Let each one of us who wants to build for himself, for his children and for his upcoming generations come forward. There is an open scope and there are no restrictions whatsoever. I want a full take off in the spirit of the one family. I want this to be done through love, faith, honesty and moral obligation.

The interior minister has issued a decision based on the law I had promulgated. In the election battle, I will allow no one to take advantage of the people's sufferings. In other words, some persons might mention the people living in cemeteries. Indeed, I do have some people living in cemeteries in Cairo. Well, if I am to solve the housing problem which has piled up--and 1 million houses are required--it is imperative for me to solve this problem on a full scale. Solutions, such as the one whereby I will reclaim 40,000 feddan from now up to the year 2000, are futile for this housing problem. No. I must initiative an ambitious project. I asked the prime minister to work on it. The prime minister has carried out a full study. The first stage of the study has been completed. The second stage is about to begin. The final target of this project is to solve the housing crisis in Egypt. This is to say that we will build five [as heard] Cairos around Cairo: one will be in the direction of Al-Fayyum, one will be in the direction of the Nasr city, one will be in the direction of the Suez Road, and one in the direction of the Islamilia Road. They will all be built on sand, not on fertile soil.

As I have told you, the only thing I will do there is to pipe water to these places and build roads to them. I will then tell the farmers: I will divide the land. Here is your land; please take it. May you build only one room and live in it. A farmer might build a room and live in it as long as he has water.

Well, someone might come and speak of the people living in government cemeteries. This is an exploitation of the people's sufferings. Somebody might say: As far as production is concerned, we are not self-sufficient. Nay. You all hear and know. I am paying 1 billion pounds as a subsidy for the basic food eaten by our popular base--and I have not failed in doing this. The loaf of bread which is bought for half a piaster costs the government more than two piasters. I subsidize oil, sugar and all the basic staples by 1 billion pounds.

Well, when I increase my production, the problem will be solved. They say: the people are suffering. But we are all suffering. They say: There are wealthy people. Yes, as the result of the economic open door policy, some people have indeed made fortunes.

O you National Democratic Party: Declare everywhere that before the end of this year, God willing, I will take what is due from everyone who has a deluxe house, an 8-meter-long automobile or anything which gives him special privileges. But say also that I am preparing the necessary law because I cannot act on the basis of military orders or dictatorial acts. I do not approve of this. I want to do something which will firmly consolidate the roots of the operation of the supremacy of law in the ground. I will take the people's share from every prosperous person to build popular houses. For your information, I will appropriate the land earmarked for building new cities around Cairo for the officials and workers. I will charge the officials who can afford to pay and will give the land free of charge to junior officials and workers. [applause] I declare this and also declare that the open-door policy has caused some disparity in incomes. There is a disparity in the income of the tinsmiths, masons and taxi drivers who lived in desperate conditions before. I should not envy a person who earns only 5 or 6 pounds. I am speaking, for example, about a person living in a palace worth 1 million pounds. What I want is that he should give me the threshhold of his 1-million-pound palace to build popular houses, as I said. If a person lives on the Nile and buys an apartment worth 40,000, 50,000 or 100,000 pounds, then I have a share and a right in this to build for the miserable worker and official who will never possess property unless I give it to him. I intend, God willing, to give property to all of them. [applause]

I declare that all of this will be done before the end of this year. However, I do not like to announce anything other than specific operations, as I have accustomed you to. I only like to announce specific operations which will take place according to a set timetable and through the supremacy of the law in order that everybody may know where he stands. Nothing will puzzle the citizen or shake his safety and security again regardless of the circumstances.

I implore God to enable members of the National Democratic Party to set an example for our people because the target is not the party, but it is Egypt--its security, dignity and prosperity. We will continue to build here and will not heed others. We will watch those who want to proceed with the Arab world without Egypt. We will watch those who want to proceed with the Islamic world without Egypt. They will all come back. I am preparing and waiting for their return, God willing. This is the extent of our confidence in ourselves. I will tell them more when proceeding with our new structure. I will tell them things they never imagined they would hear because the matter involves the people of Egypt, its building, prosperity, magnificence, pride and faith. [applause] May God grant you success. I implore God Almighty to grant us success in this march. "Our Lord: Let not our hearts deviate now after Thou has guided us, but grant us mercy from Thine own presence, for Thou art the grantor." [Koranic verse]. Peace be with you.

COMMITTEE FOR PALESTINIAN AUTONOMY CONVENES 10 MAY

NC101803 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 May 79 NC

[Text] Today at noon, the committee chaired by Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Mustafa Khalil and composed of Defense Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and the minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali, met to prepare for and follow up the negotiations related to the establishment of comprehensive Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza.

These negotiations will take place during the last week of May in accordance with what has been agreed upon at Camp David and in the complementary agreement which was signed in Washington on 26 March--together with the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

At today's meeting, an extensive debate was held in the light of the working papers dealing with all the procedural and practical aspects of the forthcoming negotiations which should end within a year in accordance to the timetable agreed upon.

The committee affirmed the principles included in the Camp David agreement and the complementary agreement. The Egyptian delegation to the negotiations will adhere to those principles, which are:

1. Comprehensive autonomy is applicable to all Palestinian territories occupied in 1967, namely: the West Bank--including Jerusalem--and the Gaza Strip.

2. The projected autonomy and the Palestinian authority will be implemented by direct and free elections in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and will enjoy the various political, legislative, security, administrative and judiciary jurisdictions.

3. The Israeli military rule and civilian administration will be abolished as soon as the Palestinian authority is installed. The Israeli troops will also withdraw from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, while the remainder of these troops will take up positions in predetermined and limited posts.

4. The stage of comprehensive autonomy will end within a period not exceeding 5 years. After this, the Palestinian people will determine their own destiny in the light of the outcome of the negotiations which will be held among Egypt, the Palestinian government, Israel and the United States.

The committee also discussed the importance of Israel's implementation of the unilateral measures which Egypt has demanded in the memorandum submitted by the Egyptian delegation at the Blair House negotiations on 13 October 1978--and which includes the release of prisoners, the guarantee of political liberties and the return of the evacuees in order to bring about the reunion of families. The committee also discussed the importance of stopping any Israeli activities related to the establishment of settlements or the extension of the existing settlements during the period of negotiations. The committee discussed the method of the negotiations on the autonomy and the site for these negotiations.

During today's meeting, the committee also decided to include in its membership Ambassador Usamah al-Baz and Maj Gen Labib Sharabi and to establish a secretariat general of the committee which will be responsible to the committee. The committee also decided that the technical committees formed in the Foreign and Defense Ministries should complete the studies they are making in the light of the directives issued to them by the tripartite ministerial committee.

Khalil Statement

NC102008 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 10 May 79 NC

[Text] The Egyptian committee cahrged with conducting the negotiations on autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip held its first meeting today under Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil.

After the meeting, Prime Minister Khalil said that the committee discussed preparations for the autonomy negotiations which will be conducted on the basis of the Camp David agreements and the peace treaty. He added that the Egyptian viewpoint is that autonomy will have complete authority and powers and will replace the Israeli military government inthe West Bank and Gaza.

The prime minister said that contacts are underway between Egypt and the United States to make Israel create an appropriate atmosphere for the negotiations, such as releasing the Arab detainees in Israeli prisons and allowing them to leave for abroad. Such a step, which I mentioned in my letter to Mr Cyrus Vance, will prove Israel's good intentions in the upcoming negotiations. The prime minister said that a technical secretariat will be formed for the Egyptian side to the negotiations. Concerning the situation in Lebanon, he said that Egypt does not approve of any military or violent measures or intervention in the affairs of another country with these methods.

MINISTER GHALI RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR EILTS

JN101527 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 10 May 79 JN

[Text] Cairo, 10 May--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali met here this afternoon with U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Hermann Eilts. The U.S. ambassador said after the meeting that the discussion dealt with topics pertaining to the negotiations on the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Details of Meeting

JN101658 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1550 GMT 10 May 79 JN

[Text] Cairo, 10 May--MENA has learned that at their meeting today, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Hermann Eilts discussed various views on the coming negotiations concerning the future of the West Bank and Gaza Strip and the establishment of full self-rule from objective, precedural and formal aspects. It has been learned that these views include the issues that must be tackled and ways of tackling them. Among these issues are the allocation of a provision for election and another for Palestinian authority, as well as various views on the negotiations.

MENA has also learned that Dr Ghali informed the U.S. ambassador about Egypt's stand and demands on four points--the release of Palestinian political detainees in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the return of the Palestinians, free movement for Palestinians inside and outside the occupied territory, and the topic of freezing settlements. The U.S. views on future netotiations were also discussed.

MENA has learned that Dr Ghali and the U.S. ambassador discussed the issue of the UN Emergency Forces in the Sinai, whose mandate will expire on 26 July, in the event that the Security Council refuses to approve an extension in response to attempts by the Soviet Union and the rejectionist countries. It has also been learned that should the rejectionist countries and the Soviet Union succeed in causing the Security Council not to extend the UN emergency forces' mandate for another term, the United States will try to form a proper international emergency force, in compliance with the final provisions of the [Israeli-Egyptian] agreement.

It has been learned that the autonomous government [al-hukumah adh-dhatiyah] that Egypt is seeking to establish in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip will enjoy certain features of foreign sovereignty in addition to its legislative, judicial and executive authorities.

MENA learned that the meeting between Butrus Ghali and the U.S. ambassador came at both sides' request. The negotiations committee asked Dr Ghali today to meet with the U.S. ambassador in order to create a certain coordination between Egypt and the United States regarding the future negotiations and to exchange views.

MENA has learned that the final date for starting the negotiations has not yet been determined and that the United States will remain a full partner during all stages of the negotiations.

REPORT DETAILS 1978 OIL PRODUCTION, EARNINGS

NC110711 Cairo MENA in English 2318 GMT 10 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, May 10--Egypt earned some 612 million pounds from petroleum operations in 1978 against 531 million in 1977, an increase of 15 per cent, according to a report received by Dr Mustafa Khalil from Eng Sulayman Mutawalli, minister of Cabinet affairs today, dealing with 1978 achievements by the Ministries of Petroleum, Development and New Communities, Agriculture, Interior and Scientific Research.

The report gave the amount of crude oil processed in Egyptian refineries during 1978 at about 11,900,000 tons, an increase of 800,000 tons over the previous year's figure.

The national petroleum sector depended fully on its potentials, and a deal of 800,000 tons of crude oil from Iraq to the value of 31 million pounds was dispensed with, the report said.

The report gave Egypt's crude oil production in 1978 at about 24,300,000 tons against 20,900,000 tons in 1977 and the output of natural gases at 748,500 tons, an increase of over 300,000 tons on the previous year's record.

Petroleum exports in 1978 totalled 345,200,000 pounds compared with the 1977 figure of 284,300,000.

With imports of petroleum totalling 63,700 pounds, the net gain by Egypt was 281,500,000, an increase of 68 million over 1977.

MUSA SABRI: BEGIN, REJECTIONISTS HAVE COMMON OBJECTIVE

LD100921 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 7 May 79 p 1 LD

[Musa Sabri article: "The Other Thing"]

[Text] Obviously the rejectionist rulers fully agree with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin in being upset by peace. The agreement is obvious: He makes statements that place obstacles on the path to peace and they cite these statements to prove that peace will not be achieved. The reverse is also true: They commit foolish actions that make them appear capable of threatening Israel's security and he exploits such actions in order to prove that Israel will not sacrifice its security for the sake of peace.

Each of these parties--Begin and the rejectionist rulers--know well that they cannot block the path to peace and each of them knows that he is "unleashing" such statements for local consumption in a desparate attempt to serve a common purpose, namely to prevent the completion of peace.

Syria's Al-Asad declares that the Camp David agreement will not achieve the liberation of the Golan and the devious Begin says loudly that Israel will not withdraw from the Golan even if Syria accepts peace. Both know well that the Camp David agreement clearly provides that what applies to Sinai applies to the Golan when Syria enters the peace negotiations.

Libya's child [Al-Qadhdhafi] states that he accepts nothing short of the destruction of Israel and Israel's cunning fox shouts at the top of his voice: How can we feel secure in peace with the Arabs, who want to destroy Israel? Al-Qadhdhafi knows well that his statements are mere clowning and Begin knows well that Al-Qadhdhafi's statement is a joke. But the objective of both of them is to impede the steps to peace.

The Palestinian leadership, which is devoting itself to terrorizing and blackmailing the oil shaykhs and to carrying out individual fedayeen operations that will amount to nothing, affirm that Israel will not withdraw from the West Bank and Gaza and will not abolish the settlements. For his part Begin states loudly that there will be no borders between the West Bank and Israel and that he is continuing to build settlements. The Palestinian leadership knows well that the wheel's motion cannot be reversed and that Israel cannot avoid withdrawing and abolishing the settlements as has happened in Sinai despite the hundreds of statements by Begin and his extremist colleagues. Begin also knows that all his prevarications over the West Bank and Gaza are bound to end in failure because the desire for peace will impose on him the facts of peace. But the aim of both sides is the same, namely to raise dust on the path to peace.

I can understand Begin behaving in this manner since it was not easy for him for Israel to withdraw completely from Sinai, nor was it easy for him for the the military bases and air fields and the settlements to be removed. Naturally, he wants to bargain up to the last moment in the hope of gaining something. But why do the Arabs volunteer to put obstacles on the path to total Israeli withdrawal? Why do they cast doubts and argue in favor of Begin and Israeli interests instead of contributing to the completion of peace with constructive efforts?

Is it ignorance, shortsightedness or something else? This something else could only be the desire to maintain the status quo.

The question that comes to the fore is this: What "tune" will those rulers and leaders who impose themselves on their own people be playing if total Israeli withdrawal is achieved and if peace comes? After peace not a single dictatorial rule will remain. After peace there will be no more blackmailing of the oil-producing countries. After peace they will not be able to obliterate the historical fact that Egypt is the one that has achieved the peace miracle.

This is the dreaded phantom that scares them, gives them sleepless nights, shakes the seats of power under them, and makes them fear condemnation by their peoples and history.

AL-AKHBAR ASSAILS BEGIN'S AUTONOMY PLAN

LD101159 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 4 May 79 pp 1, 11 LD

[Article: "AL-AKHBAR Comment: No, Begin"]

[Text] If Menahem Begin imagines that the time is opportune for him to exploit the situation in order to put through his "plan" for autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza, then he is deluding himself because the campaign against Egypt by some Arab countries will not change Egypt's principles in the least.

Egypt is historically and nationally committed to the number one Arab cause, the cause of the Palestinian people's rights.

Any attempt to interpret the Camp David agreement or the peace treaty in the light of expansionist dreams and myths and with the aim of imposing a status quo and snatching gains is bound to fail. They stipulate that the principles that have been agreed upon apply to all the Arab territories, including the Golan Heights. Under no circumstances do these principles provide for annexing the Golan Heights to Israel. The Golan Heights are Syrian territory, which is an obvious fact known and felt by the whole world.

Statements intended for local consumption of paying lip service to the expansionists' sentiments do not serve peace in the area.

The talk of applying autonomy to inhabitants and not to land and denying autonomous authority its legitimate and logical responsibilities can only seem totally ridiculous in the eyes of the whole world.

Anybody looking at Begin's statements can only ridicule the views of a man who is still remote from reality and from the dictates of life in the last quarter of the 20th century. It must not be allowed to come to pass that, at a time when the world community is supporting the Namibian people's rights to self-determination, Begin should ignore the Palestinian people's self-determination and speak of Israel's right to colonize the land and seize the water resources and the electricity supply networks.

The Egyptian initiative has done away once and for all with Begin's threadbare argument about "Israeli security." The United States has given the kind of guarantees for this "Israeli security" that went beyond the wildest dreams of the Israelis themselves and alarmed U.S. public opinion which expressed its surprise and astonishment at all these U.S. guarantees to reassure Israel about its safety and security. What more arguments and excuses does Begin have?

If he has not read Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, then he must do so. Resolution 242's preamble provides that no state has the right to take other people's land by force or invasion. Throughout the last 30 years, UN resolutions have provided for the restoration of the Palestinian people's rights and land and for the establishment of a state of their own.

Begin must submit to the world community's wish and aline himself with the stand of his major ally, the United States, which has recognized in full view of the world the Palestinian people's right to participate in determining their own future and scores of times has condemned the establishment of settlements on lands that in no way belong to the "lands of the State of Israel" as Begin claimed in his speech about autonomy.

Once again we say to Begin that he must choose between two things and no more: either peace or land.

INA COMMENTS ON SUDAN'S ATTITUDE AT ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

JN110836 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0745 GMT 11 May 79 JN

[Text] Fez, 11 May--INA has learned that Sudan's obscure attitude toward the suspension of the Egyptian regime's membership in the Islamic congress emerged in the wake of a cable the Sudanese delegation received from the head of the regime, Ja'far Numayri.

A source close to the Sudanese delegation stated that Numayri asked the head of his delegation not to adopt a clear stand toward the issue, in an attempt to maneuver on the promises made to Libya with regard to the ninth Arab summit resolutions and to Numayri's relations with As-Sadat.

It should be recalled that the Sudanese delegation did not object to the suspension of Egypt's membership during voting in the opening session. It should also be recalled that Sudanese Foreign Minister ar-Rashid at-Tahir left the conference hall at the end of this session. However, several hours later, a member of the Sudanese delegation passed a piece of paper to the assistant secretary general of the congress saying that At-Tahir had left the hall because he felt unwell while casting his vote on the suspension of Egypt's membership.

It is worth mentioning that Ar-Rashid at-Tahri has constantly declined to disclose the real Sudanese attitude, despite several attempts by journalists to get him to do so.

HASAN 'ALI DISCUSSES BILATERAL TRADE WITH SYRIAN MINISTER

JN101313 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1215 GMT 10 May 79 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 10 May--Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and minister of trade, and Syrian Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Muhammad al-'Imadi discussed measures to implement the trade exchange instruments between the two sister countries.

The two ministers also discussed today bilateral economic and trade relations, various commercial activities of the two countries' organizations and coordination plans for unifying their markets in light of the Joint National Action Charter.

VICE PRESIDENT TO VISIT BRAZIL, GUYANA

JN101706 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 May 79 JN

[Excerpt] Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf will begin an official visit to the Republics of Brazil and Guyana next week at the invitation of the two governments. The vice president will hold talks on the development of relations with the two countries in various fields.

The vice president will be accompanied by an official delegation, including Sa'dun Hammadi, minister of foreign affairs; Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, minister of information; 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Hashimi, Arab Mining Company chairman; and 'Abd al-Karim al-Amir, head of the second international department.

GDR'S HONECKER SENDS MESSAGE OF SUPPORT TO AL-BAKR

JN101157 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0940 GMT 10 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 10 May--The GDR has stressed that it will remain "a loyal ally of the Arabs in their just struggle." This was stated in a message received by President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, deputy secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary.

The message says: The party and state leaderships in the GDR have followed with great interest and deep sympathy the multifaceted activities carried out by your country to protect the national interests of the Arab people.

Honecker declared his country's esteem for the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference held in Baghdad "in which your country played a prominent role in bringing about positive results. The conference is an important step in confronting the imperialist and Zionist schemes and the policy of conceding the fundamental interests of the Arab people."

The message adds: We agree with you that the implementation of the Baghdad conference resolutions requires coordination among all anti-imperialist nationalist forces.

Concluding his message, Honecker says: The GDR shares with the Arabs their deep anxiety regarding the agreements concluded between the Zionist entity and the Egyptian regime, under the auspices of the United States, which create new obstacles in the way of solving problems in the Arab region.

ECONOMIC, DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

JN101427 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1345 GMT 10 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 10 May--Iraq and Yugoslavia have expressed their satisfaction with the developing bilateral cooperation in various fields. In a statement issued today on the results of the official talks held by the executive council delegation from the Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, headed by Milanko Renovica, the two sides stressed that cooperation between the two friendly countries has achieved fruitful results in the economic, industrial and development spheres.

The statement, which was signed for Iraq by Dr Qutaybah Jamal al-Khayyat, chairman of the Central Followup Committee in the Planning Ministry, and for Yugoslavia by Salko Oruc, vice president of the Executive Council of the Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, said that both sides expressed their satisfaction with the successful cooperation in implementing electric energy projects and with their desire to develop cooperation in the spheres of oil and gas refining, increasing the volume of trade and implementing agricultural and irrigation projects.

The Yugoslav delegation expressed readiness to contribute to implementing projects in construction and tourism complexes. The two sides stressed their desire to strengthen bilateral cultural and scientific relations.

Renovica left Baghdad today at the end of a 5-day visit to Iraq.

GAZA MAYOR SETS FORTH VIEWS ON PALESTINIAN STATE

JN110721 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 11 May 79 p 1 JN

[By Ron Cathell]

[Text] Amman, May 10--The mayor of Gaza is urgently working for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state in the Gaza Strip that would have direct economic ties with Jordan and the West Bank.

"We insist on an independent Palestinian state," Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa told the JORDAN TIMES in an exclusive interview tonight, "but it must be very clear that such a state should be closely tied to the Hashemite Kingdom, including the West Bank, by economic links."

Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa has spoken with His Majesty King Husayn here to present the idea that an independent Palestinian state in the Gaza Strip would be economically beneficial to nearly all the Arab states, as well as to world trade. The Gaza Strip could become an international free zone or transit port with a corridor for transport lines to and from the Arab world, thus eliminating the costly shipment of goods via the Suez Canal, he says. Jordan already has close economic ties with Gaza. The Strip's main source of income is from citrus and Jordan is the main fruit distributor to the gulf and Iran.

"I think ultimately an independent Palestinian state will have to be set up for economic reasons, but I don't know when this can happen," Mr. Ash-Shawwa said.

"If things end the way we want, the Gaza Strip will become the outlet to the Mediterranean for Jordan, Syria and other Arab states," he added.

Mr. ash-Shawwa thinks Egypt would have no fundamental objection to this. "But, because of the attempt to satisfy Arabs and Palestinians by giving 'autonomy' to the Gaza Strip, Egypt may not be interested in furthering such a plan," he said.

The mayor is on an urgent mission to formulate an alternative proposal for the future of the Gaza Strip that would have the support of Jordan, Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Gaza is faced with the threat of being forced to accept an autonomy plan it doesn't want, and its people feel they have been left out of the decision-making process concerning the future status of the region.

"This autonomy will be imposed on us by force," the mayor said. "We are living under very strained conditions now because of the intention to apply this plan to the Gaza Strip. In its present form, the plan is a great threat to us because Israel claims the right to build settlements and confiscate private land for this purpose. That's where the basic danger lies. If Israel would agree to stop settlements during the five-year interim period, there may be a chance for us in the talks."

Mr. ash-Shawwa doesn't think Israel is likely to call a halt to its settlements, so he has come to Jordan and will be going on to Lebanon to "find the formula that will allow us to manoeuvre" when the Egyptian-Israeli autonomy talks begin March 27. [as published]

"We don't agree to this autonomy plan in its present form. It doesn't guarantee us our basic rights. The plan would simply be legalising Israeli occupation of our territory and calling it autonomy, Mr. Ash-Shawwa said.

The aim of his trip to Jordan and Lebanon, where he will meet Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on Friday, is to coordinate a unified stand so that whatever the Gaza Strip does is not in conflict with the policies of Jordan, Syria and the PLO.

"Any step we take in the Gaza Strip must be coordinated with the PLO, Jordan and Syria," he said. "Our true feelings are tied up with these people. We are very close to the PLO.

"We take one clear stand: We cannot be split from Jordan and the West Bank. After all, we are all originally one people, and we can't afford to be split up more than we already are," Mr. Ash-Shawwa said.

If Jordan, Syria and the PLO were to agree on an alternative plan for Gaza, Mayor Ash-Shawwa says he would most probably present the idea to the United Nations and the United States and try to win their support. "I will not leave out any country that has the power to crystallise the effect of what I'm speaking of. We would want the European Community to support our stand as well," he said. The mayor described his talks in Jordan as "positive." So far he has spoken with His Majesty King Husayn, His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, President of the National Planning Council Hanna 'Awdah and PLO official Hamid Abu Sittah.

Since 1967, the Israeli strategy on Gaza has been to isolate the region from the Arab world by making it totally dependent on Israel economically, the mayor said. Israel could then swallow up the Gaza Strip. For example, Israel supplies Gaza with all its electricity. "If Israel chose, it could cut off our supply at any minute it wants. It could cause a blackout for everything, including all our industry. Israel wants this situation to exist, so that without Israel, we would be bankrupt, destroyed.

"Israel is trying to split the Gaza Strip from the Arab world forever, to completely separate it from the West Bank and Jordan. Israel is dead against allowing Jordan to have links with the occupied territories."

INFORMATION MINISTER REJECTS SELF-RULE NEGOTIATIONS

JN101154 Amman AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 10 May 79 pp 1, 13 JN

[Text] Amman--Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, answering a question on Jordan's stand on the negotiations scheduled to take place 24-25 May on the alleged self-rule for the West Bank, said: Jordan rejects these negotiations--and all that results from them--on the basis of its declared stand on the separate peace agreement.

The information minister expressed his surprise that these negotiations should begin in view of the clear rejection expressed by the leaders and population of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip of the entire agreement.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had announced day before yesterday the date for the start of these negotiations. Egypt, Israel and the United States will take part in the negotiations, but not the Palestinians, who have rejected them.

FRANJIYAH URGES GOVERNMENT TO BREAK WITH U.S.

NC101100 Paris AFP in English 1008 GMT 10 May 79 NC

[Text] Beirut, May 10, (AFP)--Former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah today called on the government to break off relations with the United States because of Israeli attacks on southern Lebanon.

In an interview by the leftist newspaper AL-LIWA', he explained that the "Americans are responsible for the Israelis' behaviour".

Mr. Franjiyah called Christian Conservative militia leader Dory Sham'un "a second Sa'd Haddad". Major Haddad's militia proclaimed a "free Lebanese state" last month on a narrow strip of land just north of the Israeli border.

Mr. Franjiyah affirmed that this (? secession) was the third phase of a "Kissingerist" plot to split up Lebanon and settle the Palestinians in southern Lebanon instead of returning their Israeli-occupied homeland to them.

The ex-president said that only Syrian military intervention had kept the Palestinians from taking control of Lebanon. Without the presence of the mainly-Syrian Arab Deterrent Forces, the Maronite Catholics would have been obliged to take refuge in Canada, Australia, France and Venezuela, Mr. Franjiyah said.

CONTACTS UNDERWAY FOR SARKIS VISIT TO U.S.

JN110906 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0830 GMT 11 May 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 11 May--It was learned here today that contacts are underway between Beirut and Washington to prepare for a summit meeting between Presidents Ilyas Sarkis and Jimmy Carter.

Reports from Beirut said that higher Lebanese quarters have expressed their wish that President Sarkis should pay a visit to Washington similar to the visit he made to Paris and the Vatican last year, to discuss the issue of southern Lebanon and to urge the United States to honor its pledges and to rise to its commitments concerning Lebanon. The wish was conveyed to the U.S. Government by the U.S. ambassador to Lebanon.

Observers here believe that Lebanon might witness the initiation of a wide-scale political move on the international, Arab and local levels to define the course of the Lebanese crisis during the next phase.

In the international domain, reports today quote UN sources in Lebanon as saying that the UN Security Council will dispatch a high-ranking envoy to the area on a fact-finding mission to investigate the obstacles that are impeding the implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions.

In the Arab domain, observers look forward to the Syrian-Lebanese summit on Monday and to the topics this summit will remedy, namely, the situation in the south, bilateral relations, the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon, the issue of the national reconciliation and Lebanese-Palestinian relations.

Domestically, resignation of the the present government and the formation of a new government made up of politicians to cope with the national reconciliation issue is the next anticipated step.

PLANNED REGULATION OF PALESTINIAN PRESENCE REPORTED

NC110820 Beirut AN-NAHAR in Arabic 9 May 79 p 2 NC

[Excerpts] The status of the Palestinians in Lebanon is again being raised on the local, Arab and international levels in an effort to find a solution compatible with Lebanese sovereignty, the common Arab strategy for confronting Israel, and the just, peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis.

In the meeting that took place 2 days ago at Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss' Ad-Dawha residence, attended by a delegation of the Palestinian resistance movement, the discussion dealt with the issue of regulating the Palestinian armed presence in Lebanon in a manner that would preserve national sovereignty and prevent any violation of this sovereignty.

According to informed sources, the required organization will not be contractual on the pattern of the Cairo agreement. It will be announced in a statement to be issued by the Palestinian organizations. The statement will define and regulate the movement of Palestinian armed elements, their activity, the quantities and types of weapons which will be permitted, and the cases in which they will be allowed to move and carry arms. The Lebanese authority may also issue an order regarding this organization, after reaching agreement on its details with the Palestinian organizations, to insure abidance by its provisions.

The Palestinian delegation agreed in principle to discuss the bases for the regulation of the Palestinian armed presence, particularly in the south, and to control fedayeen action by making it subject to a unified Arab strategy which would place the responsibility for the restoration of the national rights of the Palestinian people on the Arab armies, not on the resistance groups alone.

The discussion at the Ad-Dawha meeting also dealt with the question of halting fedayeen operations and waging a wide-scale diplomatic campaign with the backing of the Arab and friendly states in order to secure a peaceful settlement insuring recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people. This is because events have proven to all the parties to the conflict in the Lebanese arena that arms are not a good tool to solve problems. Events have also proven the sterility of violence as a means to restore usurped rights and usurped land, unless an Arab stand is taken on the adoption of the method of war or peace in achieving this.

As for halting fedayeen operations, some Palestinian organizations are ready to abide by this without announcing it. Other Palestinian organizations have some reservations; they think that operations should be halted in light of an Arab stragegic plan to confront Israel, provided such a plan insures the national rights of the Palestinians and makes unified Arab military action, in addition to diplomatic action, an alternative to Fedayeen operations.

The question of regulating the Palestinian armed presence and halting Fedayeen operations is being supported and encouraged on the local and Arab levels. Contacts have been made with the Palestinian organizations for this purpose to prompt them to cooperate with the Lebanese authority to reach agreement on such organization.

The question of regulating the Palestinian armed presence and defining its bases is one of the subjects which will be discussed at the Lebanese-Syrian summit meeting. This issue will come up during discussion of the situation in southern Lebanon, its possible dangerous effects not only on Lebanon but also on the whole area, and the precautionary measures that must be taken to avoid and forestall such a situation.

VOL REPORTS FIRING ON TRAINING AIRCRAFT

NC101803 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 10 May 79 NC

[Text] This morning, as two Lebanese Hawker-Hunter warplanes were on a training mission over the Dahr al-Baydar and Al-Baqa' area, antiaircraft fire was directed against them. The two planes succeeded in escaping the fire and returned to their base.

Security sources say that the Lebanese authorities had informed various parties in the Al-Baqa' area about the training mission that would take place this morning.

At 1800 [word indistinct] the Lebanese Army arrested four Palestinians traveling in a jeep carrying a 57-mm antiaircraft gun.

Security sources also noted that in western Beirut today, the PLO issued a statement calling for the closure of the Lebanese and Palestinian schools located in the area of the camps and their vicinity for fear of a possible raid by Israeli planes.

RADIO REPORTS ISRAELI SHELLING IN SOUTH

NC101830 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 May 79 NC

[Text] Reports from the south indicate that Israeli artillery and the militias today intermittently shelled the areas of An-Nabatiyah, Rayhan and Majdal Silm.

While Israeli aircraft continued to fly over the south today, reports from Tyre indicate that the city was shelled once again early this morning by rockets fired from Israeli helicopters operating from gunboats off the coast.

Today's attack was the fifth successive attack against the southern areas and villages, which are teeming with citizens.

Meanwhile, the governor of the south, Halim Fayyad, informed journalists that he had summoned UNIFIL officers to his office and protested the failure of UNIFIL to prevent the Israelis from entering the area controlled by the UNIFIL.

ISRAELI PLANES FLY OVER PALESTINIAN CAMPS, SOUTH

NC110836 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0815 GMT 11 May 79 NC

[Text] At 0910 today a pair of Israeli planes flew at low altitude over Sabra and Shatila camps in the southwestern suburb of Beirut. The planes again flew over the area 5 minutes later. Fire directed at the planes was heard. The two planes then flew southward over the sea. It has been reported from the south that Israeli planes this morning resumed their flights over the area, causing an increase in tension and caution.

ISRAELI PLANES OVER BEIRUT, SHELLING OF AR-RASHIDIYAH

NC111217 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1145 GMT 11 May 79 NC

[Text] At 0910 today, Israeli warplanes flew over Beirut. They were intercepted by ground resistance. Moreover, Israeli artillery fired a number of heavy shells at Ar-Rashidiyah area this morning. Nothing is known yet about damage.

SYRIAN PLANES FLY OVER BEIRUT 11 MAY

JN110833 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0828 GMT 11 May 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 11 May--Syrian warplanes flew over Beirut this morning forming an umbrella to protect the airspace over the Lebanese capital. Sources of the joint forces immediately disclosed the identity of the Arab planes so that the ground defenses would not fire at them.

'SECRET ARMY' GROUP URGES ACCEPTANCE OF PEACE PROPOSAL

NC101140 Paris AFP in English 1112 GMT 10 May 79 NC

[Excerpt] Paris, May 10 (AFP)--A group calling itself the Secret Organization of the Lebanese Army (SOLA) today urged Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis to "reply positively" to the May 7 peace proposal by Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

In a statement mailed in Paris to AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE, the secret organisation is making "a final appeal to President Sarkis to immediately purge the army's high command of its pro-Syrian elements".

The statement said that the recent proclamations of a free state in southern Lebanon by Christian conservative militia Commander Sa'd Haddad was only "a reaction against Syrian domination".

His movement was "the start of total liberation of all Lebanon", the statement warned.

It accused the high command of purging nationalists from the army who make it "more and more submissive" to Syria. The statement concluded: "Each traitor will pay the price of his treason".

OIL MINISTER WARNS AGAINST IGNORING ARAB RIGHTS

JN101714 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 May 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait--Syrian Oil and Natural Resources Minister 'Isa Darwish has warned all international sides against ignoring Arab rights and the need to liberate the occupied Arab areas, as well as against overlooking the Palestinian Arab people's rights.

In a statement in Kuwait, Darwish said: We will review our relations with any of these sides that follow this course, either at present or in future.

Darwish lauded the results of the OAPEC meetings and said: The OAPEC has scored a victory, again proving Arab unanimity against As-Sadat's regime. A particular example is the agreement reached in the OAPEC extraordinary conference by which Arab oil to Egypt is banned and other companies will be watched in order to insure that Israel is not supplied with oil through Egypt.

ATH-THAWRAH LINKS ATTACKS ON LEBANON TO PEACE TREATY

JN100931 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 10 May 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper ATH-THAWRAH devotes its commentary entitled "Why Did They Choose Lebanon?" to the continued Israeli aggression against Lebanon. It says: The Israeli aggression against southern and northern Lebanon is no more than the beginning of the war, brought about by the treasonous treaty signed by the Egyptian ruler and the Zionist entity. It adds: What has taken place and still is taking place in Lebanon as a result of the collusion of the Phalangist-Sham'unite elements and as result of agent Sa'd Haddad's actions undermining Lebanon's security and unity and preventing the legitimate authority from stretching its control over Lebanon, cannot be disassociated from As-Sadat's role in implementing the U.S.-Zionist scheme against the Arab nation's security, wealth and national presence and culture.

The war, which was brought about by the treaty, initially assumed the form of a political battle against the Arabs. But since this battle failed to lift the isolation imposed on As-Sadat, the war has assumed the form of military aggression against Lebanon, at the beginning of which agent Haddad was instigated to proclaim the so-called "state of Free Lebanon."

The Israeli aggression has not stopped here. The sides of the treasonous treaty have called on Lebanon to negotiate with Israel and launched a campaign of threats against Syria, the Palestinian resistance and Lebanon. This is an attempt to move to the next link, which is fully expressed by some Phalangist-Sham'unite leaders who are trying to partition Lebanon and set up racist and sectarian statelets, whose danger to the Arabs is similar to that of Israel. The paper adds: At any rate, choosing Lebanon as the first area of their aggression was an unsuccessful choice. The U.S. administration and its tools in the area claimed that Lebanon is the weakest area through which they could break the chain of isolation that has been tightened by the Arabs on As-Sadat, and consequently they could fend off the danger menacing As-Sadat, the treasonous treaty and the military alliance.

Certainly, the parties of the treasonous treaty have forgotten that the Lebanese people's will and the Arabs are capable of confronting the aggression and defeating its tools. Therefore, the plot against Lebanon is doomed to failure just as is the case of every conspiratorial design aimed at repressing the will of the people and at imposing the machinery of aggression on it. In conclusion, the paper says: The people have determined to resist will alone be victorious and capable of defeating the agents in southern Lebanon and of continuing the serious outcome of the plot.

MOROCCO

KING HASSAN HOLDS RECEPTION FOR ISLAMIC DELEGATES

LD102158 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1950 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Hassan II held a reception this evening at the Royal Palace in Fez in honor of the heads and members of the delegations taking part in the 10th conference of the foreign ministers of Islamic countries. His majesty the king was accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince Mawlay Abdallah. The reception was attended by some members of the government headed by the prime minister and minister of justice, his majesty's advisers, some senior officers of the Royal Armed Forces, a number of senior personalities and local and foreign journalists accredited to cover the work of the conference.

KING HASSAN RECEIVES SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

JN100758 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 10 May 79 JN

[Text] Fez--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, conveyed a verbal message to King Hassan II from President Hafiz al-Asad during their meeting last night. The meeting was attended by M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation.

The discussion during the meeting revolved around the relations between the two fraternal countries and the situation in the Arab area.

KING HASSAN RECEIVES TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER OKCUN

TA101701 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 May 79 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun, who is in Morocco for the Islamic countries foreign ministers conference, was received by King Hassan II today. It was announced after the meeting that a decision in principle had been reached on the development of the economic and commercial relations between Turkey and Morocco. Our correspondent reports from Morocco that King Hassan II and Foreign Minister Okcun decided that a protocol should be drawn up to activate the existing commercial agreement between the two countries.

On the other hand, in today's session of the Islamic countries foreign ministers conference, the Saudi foreign minister proposed establishing a committee to liberate Jerusalem from Israeli occupation. He said that the committee members should be elected from among the Islamic countries foreign ministers.

MINERAL RESEARCH AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

LD102218 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Within the framework of efforts exerted by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources to assess our mineral resources and in accordance with the minutes of the Moroccan-Soviet cooperation agreement, Moussa Saadi, minister of energy and mineral resources, chaired the ceremony this afternoon at the Casablanca International Fair, at which an agreement between his ministry and the Soviet Ministry of Geology was signed. The ceremony was attended by the Soviet ambassador to Rabat, the embassy's economic counselor and the minister's close aides.

According to this agreement the Soviet Union will contribute its specialists in the next 3 years to complete a number of geological and mineral studies and to prepare a number of specialized maps.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH JAPAN--Casablanca, MAP--The Japanese firm Mitsui is participating in the development of exchanges between Morocco and Japan: It has chartered the (Y.S. Venture), a ship of 55,000 to 60,000 tons, to carry phosphates bound for Japan. The ship will make the Casablanca-Tokyo trip every year and will transport the 500,000 tons of phosphates exported to Japan annually. [Rabat MAP in French 1533 GMT 7 May 79 LD]

SUDAN

ARMED FORCES COMMANDERS HOLD CONFERENCE

LD110206 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 May 79 LD/EA

[Text] The conference of commanders of commands and corps of the People's Armed Forces continued this morning with Lt Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, chief of the general staff, as chairman.

The meeting discussed the guidance of the performance of the People's Armed Forces in the field of training and [few words indistinct] of the People's Armed Forces in the field of construction and development. It also examined ways to boost the efficiency of the People's Armed Forces in all fields.

The conference will continue each morning and evening until Sunday.

NUMAYRI RECEIVES VISITING U.S. OFFICIAL

LD111126 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 May 79 LD/EA

[Text] This morning President of the Republic Ja'far Muhammad Numayri received in his office at Friendship Hall Mr Keeley, the U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state, who is touring east Africa.

Mr Kelley briefed President Numayri on the U.S. efforts to study the situation in (Uganda), because it is a neighbor of Sudan and because of the ties between the two peoples. It is important to Sudan that conditions be settled there so that the Ugandan people are able to control their own affairs and exercise their rights.

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR-MAURITANIA PROTOCOL TO BE EFFECTED 20 MAY

LD110916 Algiers Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] The protocol agreement on restoring to the Saharan people and to the POLISARIO Front the territories under Mauritanian occupation, signed by the Saharans and Mauritanians in Tripoli, will come into force on 20 May. This was stated to APS in liberated territories of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] by Brahim Ghali, SDAR minister of defense. He added that the Saharans had signed the agreement and started negotiations to insure effective application by Mauritania of the contents of the protocol.

DAYAN STOPS OVER IN FRANCE, MEETS PONCET

TA101957 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 10 May 79 TA

[Text] Today Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan made a stopover in Paris on his way home from the Far East and held a working meeting with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois Poncet. The foreign minister is supposed to return to Israel at midnight. In his meeting with the French foreign minister, Dayan raised the problem of the Iranian Jews. He asked for the intervention of French diplomacy. Our correspondent in Paris Yo'av Toqer talked to Minister Dayan at the end of his meeting with the French foreign minister. [Begin videotape]

[Dayan] The first issue I put forward was, of course, the Iranian issue, the death sentence and execution of the leader of the Jewish community there. Among other things, one of his sins was to be a Zionist. I put the emphasis on this point. Of course, I expressed my view--I assume this is not an isolated view in the world today--my negative attitude regarding the constitutional and legal procedures of the so-called Islamic Republic of Iran.

[Toqer] There are wide speculations, both in international and Israeli press, there is curiousity regarding a possible breakthrough toward relations with the PRC. Are you prepared to react to this?

[Dayan] I told you before this meeting: Here I am only going to talk about the meetings I held in France. Everything I have to say about my tour of the Far East I will say in Israel. In order to avoid misunderstandings I will say: To my regret, there is no breakthrough in our relations with the PRC. Thank you very much. [end videotape]

DAYAN MAKES STATEMENT ON RETURN FROM FAR EAST

TA110726 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 11 May 79 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] The foreign minister has returned to Israel from the Far East. The countries of the Far East support the peace agreement between Israel and Egypt and this is in spite of the efforts by the rejectionist countries to recruit support for opposition to the agreement. This was the impression of Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, who returned last night from a tour of several of the Far Eastern countries. Our correspondent Dan Eshel was at Ben-Gurion Airport. [Begin recording]

[Eshel] It appears then that there is no breakthrough in Israel-China relations; this is what Mr Dayan said in a tone of regret. At the head of the list of issues in which his hosts were interested in four countries of the Far East, Mr Dayan listed the situation in the Middle East. There is a trend on the part of the rejectionist countries, Dayan said, to remove Egypt from the organization of nonalined countries. As for the peace agreement between Israel and Egypt, he said: This is given preference by the Far East countries over a state of war.

[Dayan] Yes, I think that in general they support the peace agreement and, looking at things, let us say, in black and white, to the question of whether they will join or support the countries demanding that Egypt continue with the state of war with Israel or whether they will support the fact that an agreement is achieved between the countries, their policy is the latter. First and foremost, both concerning their area and our area, first of all they criticize [as heard] and opt for a peace agreement without any reservations about this.

[Eshel] However, the people from the Far East countries insist on the agreement appearing to be a first step toward a peace agreement, Mr Dayan said.

[Dayan] And the fact that we, on 26 or 27 May, will begin negotiations regarding the issue of Judaea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip is what has made it possible for me to say that this is, indeed, how we regard matters.

[Eshel] As for the autonomy program, people are not well informed about this in the countries the foreign minister visited, but they will support anything agreed upon at Camp David. And what about the establishment of a Palestinian state, the foreign minister was asked.

[Dayan] There was no demand, in any of these countries, for Israel to agree now or at once or commit itself, even with regard to the future, to the establishment of a Palestinian state. [end recording]

PROTEST SUBMITTED TO UN COMMAND IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

TA101110 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 May 79 p 1 TA

[By Ya'aqov Erez]

[Text] Yesterday Israel submitted a sharp protest to the UN command in southern Lebanon, following the infiltration of a terrorist squad of the members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine into UN territory, from where they fired bazooka shells at Manara kibbutz.

In the letter sent yesterday by Brig Gen Aharon Lev-Ran, the IDF general staff officer for links with the United Nations, the UN command is asked to be scrupulous in the checks carried out at the barriers on the holding of weapons and ammunition in the villages, so as to prevent a repetition of such incidents in the future.

The letter says that this is not the first case of terrorists infiltrating through UN territory for murder missions in Israeli territory. It points out that this week the terrorists acted from UN territory against militia personnel.

According to the reports, the squad left from Tyre and was equipped with weapons and explosive material in the Lebanese Shi'ite village of Shaqra.

The UN Emergency Force command in southern Lebanon complained about the IDF penetration of the area of the Lebanese village in its territory.

Yesterday the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee held a meeting with the participation of the chief of staff, Lt Gen Rafa'el Eitan. The chief of staff reported to the committee on IDF activity against the terrorists in southern Lebanon and on the lessons of the terrorist attack on Nahariya at the beginning of April.

IDF Denial

TA101322 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 10 May 79 TA

[Text] The army spokesman has denied a newspaper report that the Israeli Defense Forces has sent a protest note criticizing the UN force in southern Lebanon for not allowing an Israeli unit to search Shaqra.

On the action, the UN spokesman, Hugo (Rochas), told reporter Jerry Cheslow that it was UNIFIL's job to keep all armed elements from entering the area, whether Lebanese Christians, terrorists or Israelis. He also said that UN troops had searched the area for the terrorists before the Israeli force arrived.

COURT SENTENCES UN OFFICER TO 10 YEARS IMPRISONMENT

TA101635 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 10 May 79 TA

[Text] The Haifa regional court has convicted a UN Senegalese officer of smuggling arms to the terrorists. The court rejected the officer's claim that he had not been aware that the reference was to sabotage material. It also rejected the defense's claim that an Israeli court was not authorized to deal with this issue. The court is now discussing the sentence.

It has just been reported that the officer has been sentenced to 10 years imprisonment.

TENSION PREVAILS; PLANES OVERFLY SOUTHERN LEBANON

TA101950 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 10 May 79 TA

[Text] Tension still prevails in south Lebanon although no further military activity has been reported during the day. Israeli Air Force planes overflew south Lebanon. Irish UN soldiers in the village of Shaqra claim that the IDF force which reached the village yesterday in its pursuit of terrorists took nine inhabitants of the village for interrogation. The IDF force remained in the village for 6 hours yesterday. Today the Arab media also cover this operation. The terrorists' spokesmen say they will not be deterred in spite of the new method of hot pursuit adopted by the IDF.

LEBANESE MILITIA SPOKESMAN ON FRIENDSHIP WITH ISRAEL

TA101136 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 10 May 79 p 4 TA

[By Asher (Kizner)]

[Excerpt] "I hope that we will sign a treaty with Israel. Peace is not a political agreement, but a belief in the heart and so we are living in peace with Israel," the spokesman of the commander of the Christian militias in southern Lebanon, Francis Rizq, said last night. Rizq had come to Nahariya to attend the opening of the annual Rotary convention being held in the town. He was introduced to the audience by the governor of the Rotary organization in Israel, lawyer Yitzhaq Baraz, as the regional president of the organization.

Rizq, who was received with stormy applause, continued: "I hope that we will liberate Lebanon. Five hundred wounded Christian fighters have received blood from Israel. Israeli blood flows in their veins." Rizq thanked Mr Begin for the aid Israel is giving the militias and for giving a "wonderful feeling in our hearts." He promised the prime minister: "We will sign the peace agreement with our blood."

OFFICIAL REJECTS U.S. POSITION ON SETTLEMENTS

TA101146 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 10 May 79 p 5 TA

[By Yerah Tal]

[Text] "It is not true that the Israeli settlements in the territories are not legal."

"Apart from the ancestral right, the legitimacy of the settlements also derives from international law (the fourth Geneva charter--1949).

"Apart from the statements by various U.S. personalities, to the effect that the settlements are not legal and are an obstacle to peace, the Government of Israel has not to this day received from the U.S. Government any paper explaining in detail why the settlements are not legal. Here, too, sacrifices have been made to the distortions or propaganda." These remarks here made yesterday by the Foreign Ministry's legal adviser, Me'ir Rosenne, at a seminar held in the Technion on behalf of the information center, to members of the university staff members who are leaving on sabbaticals.

Dr Rosenne said that the person who today acts as the deputy legal adviser of the U.S. State Department and makes a statement against the legality of the settlements, published an article in 1967 in the professional journal of international law, where he gave his opinion, based on international law, to the effect that Israel has more rights over the West Bank than does Jordan, which ruled it by force and annexed it without this matter being recognized by the United Nations, and even the Arab League condemned this move in 1950.

Dr Rosenne said that Israel has never given up its sovereignty over Judaea, Samaria and Gaza and the demand for sovereignty will remain as it is even at the end of the 5-year transition period of the autonomy, when Israel begins discussing the future of the territories.

The statement by the prime minister, Mr Menahem Begin, that no border will pass west of the Jordan, does not contradict the Camp David agreements, opined Dr Rosenne. He also said that neither is there any Israeli commitment to a withdrawal from the Golan Heights, as is being claimed by Egyptian propaganda. Dr Rosenne refuted the claim by Muhammad al-Bazz, the Egyptian deputy foreign minister, which was published this week in the paper ROSE AL-YUSUF, and said that there is no interdependence between the implementation of the peace treaty and the realization of the autonomy agreement.

Dr Rosenne said that the United States violated a written agreement with Israel by permitting a PLO representative to enter the United States to undertake a lecture campaign in universities and even to hold news conferences and talks with administrative staff.

SHARON INITIATES NEW SETTLEMENT IN WEST BANK

TA101124 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 10 May 79 p 1 TA

[By Yehuda Litani]

[Text] Ari'el Sharon, minister of agriculture and chairman of the Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs, is initiating the establishment of a series of new settlements in the administered territories over the next few weeks and for this purpose discussions have been held recently at a senior level for the approval of this initiative. Some of the ministers who attended the discussions did not agree to approve all the details of the program.

The reference is to the establishment of four new settlements in the Jordan Rift Valley, several new settlements in the Gaza Strip (including an urban center), four new settlements on the Golan Heights, two new settlements in Samaria (Elon More about Nabulus town and Shilo) and, in addition to this, the expansion of existing settlements in Samaria and Judaea.

It has been learned that for the purpose of the establishment of some of the new settlements it will also be necessary to requisition private lands from Arab inhabitants of Samaria. The ministers of the Democratic Movement are planning to vote in the Knesset against the settlements, to which they were opposed when the decisions were taken in the discussions held.

150 FAMILIES TO MOVE FROM AL-'ARISH TO GAZA 11 MAY

TA102012 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 10 May 79 TA

[Text] About 150 Palestinian families living in Al-'Arish will be evacuated to Gaza tomorrow. This has been learned by our correspondent Rafiq Halabi. The families moved to Al-'Arish after the Six-Day War. However, the heads of the families requested to return to the Gaza Strip so as not to live under Egyptian rule.

GUSH EMUNIM REPORTEDLY ESTABLISHING MILITIA

TA091104 Tel Aviv HA'OLAM HAZE in Hebrew 9 May 79 p 21 TA

[From the "forecast page"]

[Text] Security elements have learned about the intention of Gush Emunim to set up armed military units to tour the West Bank with the aim of defending the West Bank settlements and Israeli vehicles travelling across the area.

It seems that this was the background of Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman's outburst at Ministers Zevulun Hammer and Ari'el Sharon during the Cabinet session. Weizman made it clear to the two ministers and to the entire Cabinet that the IDF is guarding each citizen in the West Bank.

At the same session, Prime Minister Menahem Begin defined the Gush Emunim members as being liars and messianic.

LATE REPORT: SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES

TA111021 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 11 May 79 TA

[Text] This morning a delegation from the Soviet Union arrived in Israel to take part in the celebrations marking the victory over Nazi Germany, which will take place tomorrow in the Soviet Army forest in the Jerusalem hills.

The head of the delegation, Aleksandr Bovin, a senior political correspondent for the paper IZVESTIYA, said that for the moment there is no sign of an improvement in the relations between Israel and the Soviet Union. Renewal of the relations, he said, depends on a just peace between Israel and the Arab countries and, in his opinion, the Israeli-Egyptian treaty does not presage such a peace.

Bovin said that prisoners of Zion are criminals who were punished legally and their release was a humanitarian act on the part of the Moscow government. He said that the delegation has no intention of meeting with senior government officials in Israel. Our correspondent Dan Eshel says that the visitors from the Soviet Union will speak with MK's Melamed, Sarid and Feder, who visited the Soviet Union recently.

KHOMEYNI'S BUREAU CASTIGATES 'DEVIATIONIST' NEWSPAPER

ID101008 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0530 GMT 10 May 79 ID

[Text] I would like to draw your attention to a statement issued by Imam Khomeyni's bureau:

In His Almighty name, what the newspaper AYANDEGAN has published regarding those elements involved in the martyrdom of Prof Ayatollah Motahhari is an utter lie. This newspaper, which has had a deviationist role since the inception of the revolution and which has always acted against the interests of Muslim nation, is not supported by faithful and revolutionary Muslims and will not be so in the future. The imam has stated that henceforth he will never read this newspaper and that its contents will in no way be supported by him. The thinking of the newspaper's editorial board is quite separate from that of its Muslim and committed staff.

Meanwhile, it should be noted that henceforth news media, the newspapers and magazines, may inquire about the veracity or inaccuracy of any reports concerning the imam from the imam's bureau in Qom; failing that the imam's bureau regards itself duty-bound to deny them because the consequences of the publication of false and falsified reports by a number of prejudiced and ill-intentioned publications would be very dangerous.

LIGHT CRUDE OIL PRICE INCREASE ANNOUNCED

ID101723 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 May 79 ID

[Excerpt] A spokesman for the NIOC announced today that Iran is planning to increase the price of its light crude oil by 60 cents per barrel as of 15 May.

The spokesman added: With the application of such an increase each barrel of Iranian light crude oil will cost $17.17; as for heavy crude oil, it will cost $16.64.

AYATOLLAH SHIRAZI-HOSEYNI ARRIVES TO VISIT KHOMEYNI

ID102122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 May 79 ID

[Text] His Eminence the Ayatollah Haj Seyyed Mohammad Shirazi-Hoseyni has arrived in Iran to meet Imam Khomeyni. According to a report sent to the central news desk by the Karbala committee [in Iraq], his eminence is at present in Qom.

USSR OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PROJECT WITH COMMERCE MINISTER

ID101730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 May 79 ID

[Text] Mr Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, met and conferred with Commerce Minister Reza Sadr at noon today. In the course of the meeting views were exchanged concerning implementation of a project on erection of eight silos and one mill. The project is to be implemented with Soviet assistance in Iran.

Skachkov said that considering the Iranian Government's interest in expanding agriculture, which enjoys a high priority in Iran, the Soviet Government has shown an interest in starting the project on the silos and mill ahead of schedule.

FORMER MAJLIS DEPUTY EXECUTED ON 10 MAY

LD100944 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] The fifth branch of Tehran's Islamic Revolutionary Court, after detailed investigation of the indictment against Akbar Bahadori, the Arak deputy in the dissolved Majlis, declared him guilty of sowing corruption on earth and sentenced him to death.

Akbar Bahadori's file had been scrutinized at the Arak Islamic Revolutionary Court a month ago and he had been sentenced to death by the Arak Islamic Revolutionary Court for being an extremely influential and trusted representative of the Pahlavi regime, an active SAVAK collaborator, an agent for mobilizing club-wielders to put down the struggling people of Arak and an agent of killing, plundering and setting fire to the property of the citizens of Arak and its neighboring villages and because of injustices that Bahadori had committed against the region's peasantry as a gendarmerie colonel, as well as because of his very active participation in antipeople decisions in the Majlis under the Hoveyda, Amuzegar, Sharif-Emani and Azhari governments. Akbar Bahadori's file was transferred to the Tehran Islamic Revolutionary Court for more careful scrutiny. This court investigated the case last night and yesterday. While confirming the death sentence it also ordered the confiscation of his assets in favor of these deemed weak. Akbar Bahadori's death sentence was carried out at 0230 today.

AYATOLLAH KHAQANI INTERVIEWED ON RIGHTS OF IRANIAN ARABS

JN101901 Abadan International Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 10 May 79 JN

[Text] In an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA', Ayatollah Shaykh Mohammad Tahir Khaqani has stressed the need for the preservation of unity and cohesion and has stated that the Islamic revolution in Iran is a great model in the history of the world's political struggles. The ayatollah said that the Islamic revolution in Iran will undoubtedly have an influence on the future of the Muslims in the world and that this revolution must be preserved, because it stemmed from the natural reactions of the Muslim masses of Iran.

On the demands of the Arab brothers in Khuzestan, the ayatollah said that the Iranian revolution, which guarantees the rights of all the masses, will also insure the rights of the Arab masses in Khuzestan. If the demands of the Arabs' representatives in Khuzestan are legal and do not harm the government's programs, the government will naturally have to care for their rights. If these demands are detrimental to the revolution, we will not support them.

CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF SPEAKS TO MEDIA ABOUT ARMY

LD101848 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] According to the central news bureau of the National Iranian Radio and Television Organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the chief of general staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced today that during the Islamic revolution the army was in no way defeated, but it decided to submit to the will of the nation.

Speaking for the first time to a gathering of reporters from the mass media, he said: The Iranian Army had sufficient weapons at its disposal until 18 April, but it seemed that the army was threatened and had lost its morale. However, he has tried to date to revive with all his might the fighting ability of the army, to rearm and reorganize the army and to change its uniform.

General Farbod added: Nevertheless army morale has not returned to its desired state. The people should know that the army exists and that it also has arms, but this does not mean that we want to cause separation between the army and the people.

General Farbod said: The first proper march of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran is to be in front of the first president of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The chief of general staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran also said: We will try to intensify patriotism in the army, then destroy the cult of personality among army personnel and place the army at the service of the people.

Referring to the events of Naqadeh and Gonbad, General Farbod said: The antirevolutionary elements had prepared plots for at least 15 areas, but the show of strength by the army and the guerrillas ave prevented them from carrying out their later plots. General Farbod, referring to Naqadeh, said: Unfortunately an unintentional incident took place among some people whose effect spread very rapidly and, in a short time, we witnessed Kurds and Turks armed against each other proceeding to the battlefield.

General Farbod then referred to the Revolutionary Guards, saying that they are useful [words indistinct] and make it stronger, because their existence is necessary both for the continuation of the revolutionary spirit and also for the fight against the anti-revolutionary elements.

POLICE CHIEF GRANTS INTERVIEW TO MEDIA

LD101908 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Brigadier General Mojallali, head of state police of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today in a press and radio and television interview said while (?referring to the) all-embracing activities of the state police: By reviewing the teaching principles of the police university, we have tried to train people's policemen. He said that the state police invites secondary school graduates, whether guards or not, who have the necessary qualifications to serve in the police force as auxiliary police officers. For 2 years they receive the necessary training in the police force, and at the end of his period, if they wish, they can take part in the entrance examination of the police training college and, if successful, can serve as police officers.

Replying to a question about the formation of the national guards composed of personnel from the police and gendarmerie, which has been included in the proposed (?document) on city and provincial councils, the head of the state police of the Islamic Republic of Iran said: If this proposal is put into practice, the national guard will be formed independently of the police and gendarmerie, and the Revolutionary Gurds will be used in its formation. Since it renewed activities the police department in Tehran has arrested 2,710 people accused of various offenses, has also discovered a large quantity of narcotics and has sent the relevant documents to officials.

Referring to the mutiny which took place sometime ago in the state prisons, the head of the state police of the Islamic Republic of Iran said: Those who mutinied were ordinary prisoners demanding that their files be dealt with more speedily. Second, on the files concerning recent terrorist activities in Tehran, he said: The police have sent the relevant files to the revolutionary prosecutor's office, and it is the duty of the prosecutor of the revolutionary courts to decide how these files should be followed up.

The head of the state police explained the activities of the passport department, saying Since the beginning of the Islamic Republic, about 100,000 passports have been issued, and from 12 May the waiting period for obtaining a passport is to be reduced from 1 week to 5 days, and from 22 May this period is to be further reduced to 24 hours.

Concerning possession of a document stating that one does not have a criminal record, required for employment in various departments, which was formerly customary, he said: For employment in various departments the document about not having a criminal record is not necessary as before, but it is only necessary for the purposes of identification. No political considerations are involved in this respect.

At the end of his speech on the reorganization of police forces in various provinces and cities, the head of the state police of the Islamic Republic of Iran thanked the people for their support in the reorganization of police offices in various cities with the exception of four police departments which are now in the process of reorganization. He praised the support of the people for the reorganization of police offices.

SAHABI COMMENTS ON CONSTITUTION, PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY

LD101359 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Dr Yadollah Sahabi, minister of state for revolutionary affairs, announced in a press and radio and television interview today that under a plan autonomy will be granted to the country's provinces. He stressed that the text of the draft Constitution of the Iranian Islamic Republic will be published in 2 weeks' time for public debate.

The minister of state for revolutionary affairs added: The law governing elections for the Constituent Assembly has been approved by the Cabinet and submitted to the Council of Revolution for final ratification.

(?Continuing his) interview, Dr Sahabi said: Following the publication of the text of the constitution in the country's press, it was speculated that it was the final version. This led to strong protests and distress, whereas the published text was the first draft of the text that was drawn up during Imam Khomeyni's stay in Paris. He added: After this text was reviewed by the Imam it was scrutinized in Tehran by a number of lawyers. It was then reviewed by a number of learned and religious authorities in Qom and certain amendments were introduced to it. The minister of state for revolutionary affairs said: The text approved by religious authorities has been placed at the disposal of the Council for Revolutionary Affairs and the council, having taken the views of experts into account, has begun its studies on the preparation of the main text of the Constitution of the Iranian Islamic Republic. These studies have not yet been completed or compiled.

Dr Sahabi added: I hope the main text of the constitution will be (?approved) and published for the public's information and debate within the next 2 weeks. After receiving the views of compatriots and experts, which should not in general take more than 2 weeks, the Council for Revolutionary Affairs, having collected and collated the views, will prepare the text of the constitution for ratification by the Cabinet and the Revolutionary Council, and after the convocation of the Constituent Assembly, which, God willing, will be early in Tir [month beginning 22 June], it will be implemented.

Dr Sahabi added: While the Constitution of the Iranian Islamic Republic will have to be approved by a Constituent Assembly, this Constituent Assembly will in no way be comparable to or resemble the three previous constituent assemblies which were held under the previous decadent regime, which required the enactment of special laws.

With regard to the relative autonomy of the country's provinces, Dr Sahabi said: This is a very old issue. You are perhaps aware that, in general, the law on provincial and city councils is one of the early laws of the [1906] constitution which, unfortunately, has not been implemented to this day. He noted that previous governments, which never thought in terms of trusting the people or cooperation with the people by giving them the freedom to secure their own needs and which imagined that, by granting them such a freedom, the people would become insubordinate, opposed autonomy for provinces.

Dr Sahabi stressed: Today we believe that only by winning the confidence of the people and their cooperation can we eliminate crises, repair damages, (?make progress) with reforms, secure necessities and safeguard security. Bearing in mind the particular natural and traditional conditions which prevail in most provinces of this country, winning the people's confidence and their sincere cooperation cannot be achieved except by granting freedom of action and administrative autonomy to each province.

The minister of state for revolutionary affairs added: For this reason, one of the fundamental principles incorporated in the Constitution of the Iranian Islamic Republic is to secure administrative autonomy for provinces within the framework of national unity and preserving Iran's territorial integrity. He said: The unpleasant incidents which recently occurred in certain provinces of the country, such as Kordestan and Gonbad, the comings and goings which have occurred and the negotiations and mutual promises made by a number of well wishing and patriotic statesmen with regard to autonomy for these provinces--none of this could be regarded as clear and detailed. [as heard]

Dr Sahabi said: These negotiations were of a local nature and as such could not be generalized for all the provinces. For this reason, in order to make the limits of the provinces' autonomy more clear and specific, in addition to the general principle which has been envisaged in the constitution, more detailed studies aimed at drawing up a law in this regard have started. He pointed out: We are busy drawing up such a law in the council for revolutionary affairs by studying the political and administrative laws of federal states, such as Switzerland, Austria and West Germany. After consultations with others we shall compile the law and, God willing, we shall soon be able to make it ready for the approval of the Cabinet and the Council of Revolution.

He added: Of course, freedom of languages and local traditions and (?respect) for religious beliefs will be (?respected), bearing in mind the fact that the Ja'fari religion and the Persian language are the official religion and language of the country.

Dr Sahabi added: The administration of provincial affairs will be carried out under the supervision of a provincial parliament whose members will be elected under special regulations by all the people in the provincial cities, towns and villages of the particular province concerned. The head of the Council for Revolutionary Affairs said: The provincial department heads, who will be appointed by the central government either from within the province or from outside, will carry out their duties under the supervision of the provincial consultative assembly. The supreme head of all the provincial departments will be the governor general of the province concerned, who will be appointed by the central government and responsible to the provincial national [as heard] consultative assembly.

KHOMEYNI REPRESENTATIVES TO FORM GUARDS CORPS IN AHVAZ

LD102145 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] The following announcement was issued by the Revolutionary Guards corps: In his exalted name, we wish to inform all dear compatriots that Hajjat al-Islam Lahooti will arrive in Ahvaz on Friday 11 May as a representative of Imam Khomeyni to visit the Khuzestan Province and to form the Revolutionary Guards corps in this province.

CLASH BLAMED ON TRIBAL, FAMILY DIFFERENCES

LD101550 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Hajjat al-Islam (Mazhari) announced in a telephone conversation with PARS that local discord between (Ivan-e Gharb) in Ilam Province and Gilan-e Gharb in Kermanshahan Province has resulted in the death of two and the wounding of four persons. Meanwhile, quoting the Governorate of Eslamabad Gharb, PARS reported from Kermanshah that in order to establish security between the two areas the necessary military hardware has been dispatched to the region.

The political and administrative assistant to the Kermanshahan Governorate general said: This clash is the result of tribal and family differences.

LE MONDE: ANTILEFT FEELING HEIGHTENS IN IRAN

LD100935 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 May 79 p 8 LD

[Eric Rouleau dispatch: "Iran: Ayatollah Motahhari's Funeral Held in a Cleverly Orchestrated Antiocommunist Climate"]

[Text] Tehran--Whose turn next to be assassinated? The clandestine Forqan group, which killed General Qarani, former chief of general staff, last week and Ayatollah Morteza Motahhari this week, is maintaining a degree of suspense worthy of the best thriller novels. It has warned--through anonymous telephone calls received in various newspaper offices--that it will "execute" one after another all the other members of the Islamic revolutionary council, whose membership remains as secret as that of the terrorist organization itself.

In any case, the ball seems to be in the terrorists' court. Since the fall of the imperial regime the police and security services have been inadequately reconstituted. The new state is itself embryonic, and the country is in the hands of several parallel decisionmaking centers. The "committees of the imam" and its auxiliaries, the "guardians of the revolution," which are trying to minimize the consequences of the lack of power, are acting like all irregular forces, in an anarchical and therefore ineffective way. Whereas they are capable of maintaining order and dealing with ordinary citizens who do not conform to the norms of the Islamic movement, they seem powerless in the face of professional killers who are meticulously organized and--even more disturbing--unusually well informed.

Few people knew or even suspected that Ayatollah Motahhari was a member of the revolutionary council. Who told the killers that Ayatollah Motahhari would suddenly, on the evening of 1 May, go to the home of Dr Sahebi, undersecretary of state for revolutionary projects? Evidently the killers knew their victim. While the ayatollah, accompanied by several people, including a minister, was walking toward his car in the dark, two men emerged from the shadows and put two bullets in his head at pointblank range before vanishing into the countryside....

Since then, the investigation has made no headway and the terrorists are not only still at large, but are imperturbably continuing to put up their communiques on the university walls.... Their ideology is to say the least strange. They present themselves as Muslim integrists, but they attack the "akundists" (the "little priests") and all the Muslim clergy and preach the creation of a classless society. In short, extreme rightwing methods in the service of extremely leftwing phraseology. Here a great deal indicates that Forqan is an organization of agents provocateurs and former members of SAVAK whose aim is to create a climate of terror and arouse a kind of St Bartholemew's Night against all day or leftwing forces.

An Almost Hysterical Fanaticism

An almost hysterical fanaticism reigned on Thursday 3 May throughout the country on the occasion of the official and popular funeral ceremonies organized for Ayatollah Motahhari. Although the government and the Revolutionary Council, in their communiques and on their radio and television programs, denounced the "agents provocateurs" and avoided blaming the left, millions of demonstrators spread through the cities and villages, crying death to the "communists"--the term communist being used here to mean all who oppose a clerical regime.

It was obvious, at least in Tehran, that this unanimity was neither spontaneous nor accidental. The "organizational network of the mosques," which proved itself at the time of the overthrow of the monarchy, functioned extremely well. We have seldom witnessed such a large-scale demonstration--involving, it is estimated, more than 1 million people--which was so carefully regulated, with such well observed discipline.

There was nothing affected or superficial about the distraught faces of men, young and old, the tears of children and the sobs of the women in chadors who thronged to watch the passage of the coffin, carried at arm's length, draped in black and decked with red carnations.

From one end of the capital to the other, from the university to the central station, including the poor quarters of the south, a single cry of "Death to the communists!" rang out between two cries of "Allah akbar" (God is great). Timid attempts--we witnessed them--to shout other slogans, one attacking SAVAK, the other imperialism, were quickly stifled by the avenging crowd which--one is forced to conclude--was following the baton of invisible conductors. "Do you believe it was the communists who killed Motahhari?" we asked several demonstrators. Most replied, sometimes with embarrassment, in the negative. "So why do you demand their death?" Because they are the enemies of Islam, some replied; because they are hostile to our revolution, others maintained.

The slogans which were shouted--particularly in Qom--were aimed at two formations in particular: The Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq (independent Marxists) and the Tudeh Party (orthodox communist). But it is the left in general, laymen and liberals, who feel threatened. However, they all condemned with the utmost force the killings of General Qarani and Ayatollah Motahhari. But how are the people to know, if their communiques are not issued by the mass media controlled by the regime, above all the radio and television?

For a while Tehran has had a legally distributed daily newspaper which is published clandestinely. The premises of PEYGHAM-E EMRUZ, which is noted for its virulent anti-clericalism were stormed and sacked 2 weeks ago by some 200 fanatics who wished to "protest" against an article they did not like. The head of a "committee of the imam" responsible for the region came to address the "demonstrators" to congratulate them, but also to reproach them for one thing: Why did they not set fire to this den of infidels? Shortly afterwards, the "guardians of the revolution" appeared to arrest the journalists, but the journalists made haste, with their chief editor, Mr Reza Marzbam, to flee underground. It required the efforts of several intermediaries and numerous precautions before we could meet Mr Marzbam in a "friendly" house. Indeed, the editors have left their homes, where they were receiving anonymous death threats.

Return Underground

The Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq are also considering returning underground, their spokesman told us at the organization headquarters, which has taken on the appearance of an entrenched camp. Armed men stand guard at the doors of the building, as well as around the headquarters of the Mujahidin-Khalq, the movement of progressive Muslims. The Tudeh Party premises are protected by unarmed activists, but a metal curtain has been placed over the main door, which can only be passed through after many identity checks and thorough searches. The communist leaders, whose tactics consist of proposing "unity of action" to the Islamic movement against imperialism, refuse to make accusations against Ayatollah Khomeyni or the clergy in his entourage. In their view, the anti-communist climate which prevailed on Thursday is only the work of "counterrevolutionaries" and "SAVAK agents."

The fact remains that the current crusade serves the supporters of a system which is becoming bogged down, risking dangerously disappointing the masses which participated in the uprising against the previous regime. Indeed, it has been incapable of introducing the least economic or social reform of a radical nature. The state administrations--with a few exceptions--have not been purged. Executives have even appealed to former members of SAVAK to restore the counterespionage services, a measure justified by the urgent need to "unmask foreign agents."

Elsewhere, the economy is degenerating, no steps have been taken to resolve the unemployment problem, and poverty persists and is increasing, while fortunes which were accumulated--often by illicit means--under the shah's regime remain intact in the country, if they have not already taken the road to Swiss, French or U.S. banks. So what could be more convenient than to accuse the "communists" of being not only "enemies of the revolution," but also killers who promise death to all the leaders of the Islamic movement?

NVOI ON 'IMPERIALIST CONSPIRACIES,' U.S. ARMS SALES

TA101223 [Editorial Report TA] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Azerbaijani to Iran at 1745 GMT on 8 May carries a commentary entitled "Let Us Protect the Revolution Through Solidarity and Unity of Word and Action." The commentary says:

"Dear compatriots: The unpleasant events and the terroristic activities designed to cause unrest in our country show that the remnants of the defunct regime, which was dealt a crushing blow by the Iranian nation's victorious revolution, are now making desperate efforts to weaken the revolution and to undermine its achievements. Under such circumstances, the interests of the country, and the nation and its revolution, require that the entire nation and all national, democratic, progressive and ethnic forces jointly defend the revolution and its achievements and foil the plots by the enemies of the revolution and of independence.

"The assassination of Ayatollah Motahhari, the (?firing) on the premises of the Islamic Revolution Council and other terrorist activities directed against the revolutionary leaders are conspiracies committed by the hands of SAVAK agents and the other remnants of the shah's defunct regime. All these conspiracies are prepared and put into effect by the CIA. These bloody conspiracies by the remnamts of the defunct regime are only a part of imperialist conspiracies against the Iranian nation's independence and revolution.

"At a time when the enemy is trying to deal blows at our country's revolution, the interests and affairs of the Iranian nation and its revolution require that all the national, democratic and religious forces, which have performed great roles in the victory of the revolution and which are now loyally supporting the revolution's achievements, be more vigilant and watchful than ever before, and that they devote all their efforts to the strengthening of their unity of word and action in order to foil the conspiracies by the enemies of the revolution, the imperialists, the ousted regime's remnants and the SAVAKists and Maoists."

The commentary continues: "It is to be regretted that, at a time when there is need to further strengthen unity and solidarity--a need which has also been stressed by the leaders of the revolution and, especially, by His Holiness Imam Khomeyni--there are those who, through their irresponsible statements, have been damaging the basis of the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary forces to the satisfaction of the enemies of the revolution."

After stressing that "the basic feature of Iran's national and Islamic revolution is that the nation rose against despotism as a single body," the commentary says: "The Iranian nation and all organizations, all guerrillas and Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq organizations, all religious groups, the (?Tudeh) and all the revolutionary forces have contributed to the victory and the achievements of the revolution. So statements which cause discord among these forces can only weaken the revolution and facilitate the fulfillment of the antirevolutionaries' conspiracies."

After noting that the revolution is now in the stage of reconstruction, the commentary concludes: "It is the task of all national, democratic and revolutionary forces to defend the revolution and its achievements through unity and solidarity on a single front and unity of word and action."

The radio then carries a commentary entitled "Exposing Militarization." The commentary says:

"Dear compatriots: According to the official reports published in the United States, 60 percent of the world's weapons of war are produced by that country. Over the past (?50) years the U.S. arms industry has sold to other countries weapons worth more than $150 billion. U.S. arms sales are increasing daily. During the past fiscal year, weapons worth more than $14 billion were sold. The interesting point is that the weapons are sold to countries in the world's sensitive areas, especially to those in the Near East and Persian Gulf. These weapons sales are earning billions of dollars for U.S. companies."

After noting that "many developing countries, especially the oil-producging countries in the Persian Gulf, have been driven to arms race at the expense of billions of dollars and at the cost of economic development," the commentary says: "In increasing its arms sales to other countries, the United States is not pursuing only commercial aims. The U.S. aim in selling weapons to the Near and Middle East countries is not only to supply the reactionary regimes with military equipment to be used in military clashes and in crushing the progressive liberation movements, but also to make the developing countries which buy the arms dependent on U.S. imperialism and the Pentagon, economically, militarily and politically."

The commentary then says that "United States also sends tens of thousands of military advisers to countries which buy weapons from it" and that "the task of these advisers is to serve the interests of U.S. military strategy." The commentary says: We experienced this tragic situation in our own country during the defunct regime of the shah. We saw that more than 40,000 U.S. military advisers were stationed in our country. Our country's people closely experienced the deadly results of stocks of U.S. weapons and of U.S. military influence. Each year the ousted shah allocated tens of billions of dollars of the nation's money to weapons purchases, and placed Iran's 500,000-strong army at the service of the Pentagon. But that army, which was equipped with the most modern U.S. arms and appeared to be strong, failed to prevent the destruction of that bloodletting regime. According to reports published in our country's press, there were arms worth $70 billion in Iran's arsenals at the time of the fall of the shah. The Islamic Republic's provisional government rightly decided to cancel arms purchase contracts and to withdraw our country's military personnel being trained in the United States because no power other than U.S. imperialism is threatening Iran.

"All of the national and progressive forces in the Near and Middle East, as all the world's peace-loving forces, are waging struggle against the arms race," the commentary concludes.

NVOI ON REACTIVATING ENTERPRISES, 'ENSLAVEMENT AGREEMENTS'

TA091525 [Editorial Report TA] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Azerbaijani to Iran at 1745 GMT on 7 May carries a commentary entitled "Let Us Isolate Those Who Are Selfish." The commentary says:

"Dear compatriots: The current task of our country's national, progressive democratic and ethnic forces is to protect the revolution's achievements against the conspiracies of the revolution's domestic and foreign enemies and of the shah's overthrown bloody regime's agents and officials. This task is all the more urgent at this time when the Iranian nation's internal and external enemies are constantly engaged in hatching plots against our country's national independence and Islamic revolution. Almost every day in some corner of the country they are preparing new crimes and conspiracies."

After stressing that in the wake of the revolution "the enemies of the revolution embarked on various criminal activities aimed at exploiting the difficulties facing the country and creating conflict among national forces, including activities aimed at upsetting the economy," the commentary says that "the Islamic Republic's revolutionary government is now concentrating its efforts on reactivating all idle enterprises and factories with the help of the country's toiling workers and artisans." The commentary then scores those factory owners and employees who fled the country with the advent of the revolution and says: "These people fled the country after transferring abroad millions of dollars they had amassed by exploiting the workers, and they are now living an easy and prosperous life in Western countries."

The commentary concludes by saying that the employers should no longer be allowed to exploit the workers. It urges the state to take over all the enterprises and factories and to operate them in cooperation with the workers. It concludes: "The isolation from factories and all enterprises of a handful of corrupt people is in the interests of the workers and of millions of people and the state, as well as a national and religious task."

The radio then carries a commentary entitled: "All Enslavement Agreements Should Be Abolished." The commentary says:

"Dear compatriots: The Iranian Islamic Republic's first ambassador to France, Amir Alai'i, in an interview before leaving for his post, said: We cannot consider our policies and our country as independent until all the secret military agreements between Iran and the United States are abolished. Amir Alai'i, who was the minister of economy in the late Mosaddeq government, added: "We are (?as much opposed) to these agreements, which violate our independence, as we were to the abolished CENTO treaty."

The commentary then says that "millions of Iranians who, disregarding their lives, revolted against the despotic regime with bare hands demand that all secret or open agreements and contracts with imperialist states, and above all with the United States, which were imposed on Iran during the reign of the hated traitor the shah, be abolished."

The commentary says: "It is not a coincidence that at the official interviews both local and foreign correspondents have been asking what the government intends to do on this important and urgent issue. The government has so far confined its response to saying that the matter is being studied and that the result will be duly announced." It then adds: "The people are rightly asking: Does the abolition of these agreements--which are violating our country's political, military and economic independence--require studying? Amir Alai'i is right in saying that Iran's independence cannot be restored without abolishing the secret agreements between Iran and the United States. During its extensive and heroic struggle over the years, especially during its struggle last year which resulted in the overthrow of the hated monarchic regime and the establishment of an Islamic Republic. the Iranian nation used slogans such as 'Death to U.S. Imperialism' and 'Death to Mohammad Reza Shah's Despotism.' Now that the national, democratic and Islamic revolution has become victorious, our nation wants the abolition of all the military, political and economic agreements--which violate our independence--with all imperialist states, and above all those with U.S. imperialism. Anyone opposed to this vital issue is betraying the Iranian nation's revolution."

The commentary concludes: "It is not right to postpone the fulfillment of this demand by our people who, through unselfish efforts, have secured victory for the first stage of the revolution and expelled U.S. imperialism from our country, and who are now engaged in reconstructing the country. The people hope that the Islamic Republic's provisional government, and Prime Minister Engineer Bazargan, who is aware of the people's desire and aspiration, will take firm action and resolve this vital issue by abolishing all the military, political and economic enslavement agreements with the imperialist states, and above all with U.S. imperialism. Any firm action taken in this respect by the Islamic Iranian Republic's provisional government will meet with the extensive and loyal support of the entire nation."

NVOI DISCUSSES U.S. MILITARY ARMS SALES

TA062200 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Perian to Iran 2100 GMT 6 May 79 TA

[Text] Dear compatriots, during the past 15 years the U.S. war industry sold 110 billion dollars worth of weapons to other countries. Exports of U.S. arms and ammunition increase yearly. For example, during the past year, the United States' sale of arms reached 14 billion dollars.

The sale of weapons of war in different parts of the world and particularly in the Near East increases every year, and transactions of war weapons pour billions of dollars into the treasury of the United States while they empty the treasuries of the purchasing countries.

Oil exporting countries have been drawn into a dangerous arms race and they spend hundreds of millions of dollars of their oil revenues for the purchase of arms and ammunition and thus prevent their own economic development.

After the United States dragged Iran into one of the biggest arms races, Saudi Arabia continued purchasing war weapons for huge amounts.

In addition to the confusion the sale of arms creates in this region, it enables the reactionary regimes of our region to destroy [word indistinct], and makes the developing countries economically and politically dependent upon the United States and upon the Pentagon.

All of us know that U.S. military advisors and experts are assigned to countries which purchase arms and that for the training of military cadres in different countries there are presently 2,000 military courses offered in U.S. military educational institutions where tens of thousands of military personnel from Saudi Arabia, from Oman and from Arab Emirates are being trained.

In the meantime, the United States has been sending tens of thousands of its military advisors and experts to friendly countries to brain military cadres. Not only do these advisors and experts train cadres, but they draw up military programs strategically advantageous to U.S. authorities. The people of Iran saw the bitter reality of the presence of more than 40,000 U.S. military advisors in our country and how these advisors commanded positively and negatively.

The defunct shah dissipated tens of billions dollars of the revenues of the Iranian people for the purchase of war weapons. However, even the most important U.S. arms could not stop the defeat of the detested and murderous regime against the roaring flood of revolution of the Iranian people.

According to statistic printed in the papers of our country, the regime of the corrupt shah had stockpiled billions of dollars worth of arms and ammunition. The Government of Iran's provisional Revolutionary Republic rightfully (?put) an end to the purchase of military weapons and canceled the agreements pertaining to their purchase and (?allowed) the armed forces of our country to choose between war and peace.

The imperialist Government of the United States (?subverts) the forces of Iran. All the national and progressive forces of the Near and Middle East, particularly the national and progressive forces of Iran, are struggling against the influence and the military presence of the United States in our region as are all the peace-loving forces.

NVOI: U.S. USES EGYPT-ISRAEL TREATY FOR COUNTERREVOLUTION

TA092256 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 2100 GMT 29 Apr 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "United States--Leader of Antirevolutionary Forces"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: After the former shah's despotic regime was rushed, the United States began looking for ways to continue its colonization of the Middle East, and by adandoning its role of gendarme to the reactionary regime of Egypt, the United States found those ways.

As-Sadat, the president of Egypt, assumed the role under U.S. mandate and on the basis of collusion with Israel. The Americans call it a "peace treaty," and on the basis of the treaty they are establishing a military and political union in the Middle East with the participation of Egypt and Israel, whose responsibility would be to crush the [word indistinct] in this region.

Naturally, the United States is playing the role of leader of the union. The United States union in the Middle East is opposed to the achievements of the national and liberation revolutions in Iran and Afghanistan and against every democratic movement in the oil-producing countries in the Persian Gulf which want to see U.S. influence wiped out and monarchical regimes toppled.

More than ever, Washington is now acting as the leader and center of antirevolutionary forces. Washington wants to profit as much as possible from its puppets in this region in order to defend the oil interests it plundered and to prevent the revolutionary and liberation experiences of the people of Iran and Afghanistan in the Persian Gulf countries and vicinity.

They know well in Washington that the events in Iran and Afghanistan have a deep effect in the internal political development of Saudi Arabia, of Egypt, of the Arab Emirates, and of Oman, that the opposition movement against the reactionary regimes is expanding, and that the dissatisfaction of (?influential) workers against American despotic colonization and reactionary antinational (dwellings) are growing.

Meanwhile, America is moving in two directions. On the one hand, it depends on Egypt and Israel for a political and military treaty in the Near East, and in order to crush liberation struggles, it exploits our region. On the other hand, it is encouraging and strengthening the antirevolutionary elements and sabotage units in Iran and in Afghanistan.

In order to crush the liberation movements in the Middle East, the United States utilizes both the [word indistinct] collusion of As-Sadat and Israel's treason against the Arabs, and its political and military expansion in the Middle East, especially in the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea, in order to directly assume the dirty role of gendarme in this vital and strategic region.

Recently, the Pentagon's military actions have (?accelerated). The warmongering acts of Saudi Arabia continue.

Some time ago, the United States decided to put a quantity of arms and ammunition at the disposal of Pakistan and North Yemen. While planning for the creation of military bases in Egypt and in Israel, the Pentagon is expanding its military presence in the Persian Gulf and Saudi Arabia.

Presently, more than 15 U.S. warships, including three aircraft carriers, are concentrated in this area. Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean and [word indistinct] in Oman are important strategic bases for U.S. warships. U.S. bases in Bahrain, on the shores of Saudi Arabia and in the Persian Gulf are considered as relief bases for the Pentagon.

U.S. newspapers write that Washington is planning to form [word indistinct] units from the naval force and also from the marines to ship them, so to speak, to dangerous areas.

Those units in the Persian Gulf include hundreds of thousands of men. This is a region where Americans consider that resistance to their conspiratorial and plunderous influence is (?intensified) and where their interests are endangered and threatened. Washington is still not ready to tolerate the revolutionary victories in Iran and Afghanistan.

The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is still (?hoisting) the flag of conspiracy against the revolution. Some time ago, Helms, the superspy of the intelligence apparatus, arrived in Egypt to assist traitor As-Sadat to revamp his security apparatus and to (?dispatch) Egyptian and Israeli spies to antirevolutionary organizations in Iran and Afghanistan.

In our country, we are witnessing how the U.S. intelligence and spy apparatus uses the remnants of the former shah's regime and the SAVAKists against the Government of the Islamic Revolutionary Republic, and how they fan disunity and instigate conspiracy through impure and treacherous elements in Iran.

The masked and unmasked U.S. elements are trying to divert Iran from its basic path, to sow discord among the progressive, national and democratic forces and to stain the honor of national, progressive and democratic forces which played a significant role in preparing the revolution.

Thus the United States and its intelligence and spy organizations have become the center for preparations of plots and antirevolutionary conspiracies against progressive and democratic regimes of the region and against the Islamic and democratic revolution of our fatherland.

CHERIKHA-YE FEDA'I-YE KHALQ DEMANDS WORKERS, PRESS RIGHTS

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 30 Apr 79 p 8 WA

[Text] Yesterday afternoon the spokesman for the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq gave a press conference and answered questions from foreign and domestic reporters. In the beginning of the news conference the spokesman referred to the remarks made by Amir Entezam concerning the arrest of a number of supporters of the Cherik in Abadan. The spokesman said: "The propaganda of Amir Entezam against the revolutionaries was really child's play compared to the technique used by SAVAK. They say that those arrested were from other areas, but which of the recognized strugglers of the people or of the progressive clergy has the right to struggle only in his own city?"

The spokesman went on to say that our comrades in prison refused unconditional release and they continued their hunger strike against the enemy of the revolution. They are requesting:

1--That the charges brought against the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq be officially denied.

2--Those who attacked the Cherik office in Abadan and those who instigated the attack be brought to immediate justice.

3--That the obstinate activities of the Abadan committee and their aggression against the life and property of the people be condemned, and their willfulness and instigation of reactionaries plotting against the revolution be brought to an end.

Continuing his remarks, the spokesman recalled that "those arrested have not even been able to be visited by their families, and no defense attorneys have met with them. Likewise, in Abadan a number of masked men have tortured the prisoners with punches and kicks, and a number of the prisoners are injured.

"In addition we note that our comrades under arrest were all political prisoners of the former regime who saw the people open the prison doors before them. We must realize that the victorious people will no longer allow the return of despotism, assassination and suppression in which the press is silenced, and every outcry for justice by the freedom-loving and toiling workers is cut off by the lackeys of foreigners and troublemakers."

During yesterday's news conference the topic of the conflict in Naqadeh and other recent events was mentioned as follows: "It is really a shame that the struggle against imperialism has been forgotten and the beating down of the oppressed peoples like the Kurds, Arabs, Turkomans and Baluchies and the silencing of the true revolutionaries should be called for." Continuing his remarks the spokesman said, "We are sorry to hear that the nationalization of the bloodstained banks and associated industry is a secondary duty and the suppression of the struggling people who have fertilized the seed of freedom with their own blood is a basic and immediate responsibility. People like Barzani, Oveysi, or Palizban can take over the land of 1,500 poor, deprived peasant families on the outskirts of Urumiyeh forcing them to wander off and only progressive organizations speak out, but when the press tries to secure their rights they are the target of vicious attacks and charges."

In the conclusion of the press conference the spokesman referred to the draft constitution which was published in the press saying, "the draft of the constitution is being studied by the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq, but we don't know what evidence there may be to support the announcement by the minister of the interior that the text of this draft was not given to the press by the Ministry of Interior. At any rate what is clear is that the rights of the workers and toilers are not explicitly set forward in this draft. For example, the constitution said nothing about the absolute right of every Iranian citizen to have a job.

"The freedoms of expression, thought and of the pen have been expressed in qualified terms which is itself a violation of the freedoms of expression, pen and thought. Furthermore, this draft says nothing of the absolute right of oppressed peoples to determine their fate."

LATE REPORT: CLASHES IN ILAM AREA REPORTEDLY OVER

LD111248 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] The lieutenant governor of Ilam told the PARS correspondent in Ilam this morning that thanks to the efforts of the good will missions, the clashes and shootouts between the populations of Ivan-e Gharb and Gilan-e Gharb have fortunately ended. He noted that the Ilam-Eslamabad Highway is now completely secure and motorists can now use it.

LATE REPORT: FORMER TANK COMMANDER EXECUTED; OTHERS SENTENCED

LD111204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] The second bench of the Islamic Revolutionary Court in Mashhad met at 1000 yesterday morning to try Capt Kamal 'Erfanian-'Edalati, the former commander of a tank group in the 77th Division; Col Manuchehr Fakur-Bayat, former head of counterintelligence in the 77th Division; and Seyyed Morteza Zabihi, a pseudoclergyman and a sycophant of the former regime. After a trial lasting several hours the court's verdict was given as follows:

1. Capt Kamal 'Erfanian-'Edalati, former commander of a tank group in the 77th Division, was found to have sowed corruption on earth and was sentenced to death. The court's sentence was carried out at 0100 this morning.

2. Col Manuchehr Fakur-Bayat, former head of counterintelligence in the 77th Division, was sentenced to 5 years' corrective imprisonment and was cashiered from the army.

3. Seyyed Morteza Zahihi, the pseudoclergyman and sycophant of the former regime, was sentenced to 11 months' corrective imprisonment and was defrocked and barred from the pulpit.

BRIEFS

POLICE, GENDARMERIE HEADS PROMOTED--Colonel Momtaz, the commander of the national gendarmerie, and Colonel Mojallali, the chief of the national police force, have both been promoted to the rank of brigadier general. The elevation of rank for the gendarmerie commander and the police chief were approved by the Higher Council for National Defense and Security. This council has also awarded a posthumous promotion to the martyred Major General Qabani. [Text] [Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 2 May 79 p 2 WA]

SANANDAJ CITY COUNCIL ACTIVITY--The eleven-man city council of the city of Sanandaj has addressed its first announcement to the staff and security forces of the city police. The announcement declares that all personnel are to report and identify themselves on 28, 29 and 30 April to the provisional office of the 11-man city council in Sanandaj located in the boy scout building on Ferdusi Avenue. In this way the reconstruction and new point of departure for a people-oriented police force will begin. In addition one of the members of the 11-man city council, Fu'ad Ruhani, was elected to serve as the council's official spokesman. [Text] [Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 2 May 79 p 3 WA]

NATIONAL FRONT CALLS GATHERING--The academic organization of the Iranian National Front has invited all educators, students and friends of teachers to attend the ceremonies celebrating "teachers' day" which will be held on Thursday, 3 May in the facilities of the Iranian National Front located on Simetri Avenue opposite the gendarmerie staff. [Text] [Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 2 May 79 p 2 WA]

ENGLISH LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER--The English language newspaper, Tehran TIMES, will be appearing daily in Tehran. This paper will be prepared by a number of Iranian journalists who were formerly employed by the Tehran JOURNAL. They have extensive backgrounds and they will be working with a number of Iranian colleagues. The editor in chief of the newspaper, Erfan Parviz, commented that the Tehran TIMES is an independent, morning newspaper which has no affiliation whatsoever with any governmental or nongovernmental group or organization. Mostafa Ja'fari, who was the editor of the Tehran JOURNAL for years, will be the executive editor of the Tehran TIMES. [Text] [Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 2 May 79 p 2 WA]

AFGHANISTAN

PAKISTAN REPORTEDLY ACCUSED OF BORDER ATTACKS

BK101120 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 10 May 79 BK

[Text] Afghanistan has accused Pakistan of aggression on (?Watika) area on Tuesday. According to Radio Afghanistan, a large number of Pakistani troops, armed with heavy weapons, committed the aggression. Pakistan troops, it was alleged, fled away when confronted by Afghan forces. The radio also said Pakistani troops are repeatedly attacking Afghan check posts.

INDIA

VAJPAYEE TO VISIT UAE, KUWAIT, SYRIA 21-26 MAY

BK091508 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1444 GMT 9 May 79 BK

[Text] External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee will visit the United Arab Emirates from 21 May and later go to Kuwait and Syria, reports PTI [PRESS TRUST OF INDIA]. After 2 days in the UAE, Vajpayee will go to Kuwait on 23 May on a 2-day visit. From Kuwait he would go to the Syrian capital of Damascus which he will visit 25-26 May.

SRV'S MME BINH MEETS WITH INFORMATION MINISTER

BK101121 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0842 GMT 10 May 79 BK

[Text] Madame Nguyen Thi Binh, minister of education of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, called on Minister of Information and Broadcasting L.K.Advani in New Delhi on 9 May. She conveyed her sincere thanks to the Indian people and press for the support extended to the struggle of the Vietnamese people and said that Indian newspapers and news agencies had been giving a fair and extensive coverage to recent events. Advani said that the people of India had been ardent admirers of the people of Vietnam and particularly of their great leader Ho Chi Minh.

Referring to cooperation between India and Vietnam in the field of mass media, Advani said that a protocol signed by the two countries was being implemented successfully. A team of radio and TV experts from India might soon visit Vietnam.

Scores Chinese Designs

BK101122 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 10 May 79 BK

[Text] The visiting Vietnamese education minister, Madame Binh, has accused China of preparing maps showing portions of several Asian countries as its territory. Madam Binh disclosed this at a roundtable discussion in New Delhi today on the Asian situation and nonalinement. The discussion was organized by the Krishna Menon Society. Madame Binh said the Chinese action on Vietnam is a part of a larger design it has on Asia and other countries in the south Asian region. She criticized China of trying to become the strongest power in the world both politically and militarily. Making clear Vietnam's position, she said her country wants to settle disputes through peaceful means. PLO Director Mr (Fazal Ameida), (?who spoke during) the deliberations, said the situation in East Asia is in no way different from the situation in West Asia.

POLICE DISPERSE CONGRESS DEMONSTRATORS IN CALCUTTA 10 MAY

BK110334 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 11 May 79 BK

[Text] The police resorted to lathi [baton] charge and burst teargas shells to disperse Congress demonstrators in Calcutta yesterday. They were trying to raise a barricade in the Secretariat in protest against the government's alleged failure to solve the power crisis.

About 500 persons were arrested. They included the president of the State Congress Committee, Mrs Purabi Mukherji, and Mr Saugata Roy and Mr Shankar Ghosh, MP. After her release, Mrs Purabi Murkherji condemned the action of CPI-M [Communist Party of India-Marxist] supporters, who, she said, assaulted Congress demonstrators with protection of the police. Police sources say that all the 460 congressmen who were arrested have been released.

HOME MINISTER RULES OUT PROBE OF U.S. MONEY ALLEGATIONS

BK101619 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 May 79 BK

[Text] The Union home minister, Mr H.S. Patel, has ruled out a probe into the alleged payment of U.S. money for election purposes in India. Replying to a calling attention motion by Mr J.S. Anand, CPI [Communist Party of India] and others in the Rajya Sabha today, he said it is futile to hold an enquiry as the matter is too old and there are other obvious limitations. Mr Patel, however, assured the house that legal loopholes will be plugged to check the flow of foreign money into the country. He said the problem cannot be tackled by legislative measures alone.

NEPAL

RELEASE OF FORMER PREMIER KOIRALA, OTHERS REPORTED

BK091604 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 May 79 BK

[Text] The former Nepalese prime minister, Mr B.P. Koirala, was released from house-arrest in Katmandu this morning along with 64 others detained in connection with the students strike.

Those released include Mr Ganesh Man Singh, a former minister, Mr K.P. Shattarai, a former speaker of the Rashtriya Panchayat--Nepalese Parliament and Mr B.B. Manandhar, general secretary of the outlawed Nepalese Communist Party.

Later talking to newsmen, Mr Koirala said that the recent student agitations should be an eye-opener to the authorities. He said that only an understanding between the king and the democratic forces will be able to solve the problems of Nepal.

POLICE FIRE ON DEMONSTRATORS, 2 KILLED

BK091554 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 9 May 79 BK

[Text] Two persons were killed and 20 to 25 others, including policemen, injured in (Chiton) District when the police opened fire to disperse a violent mob yesterday, The Home Panchayat Ministry said in Katmandu today.

According to a spokesman of the ministry, police had to open fire in self-defense after demonstrators armed with spears and lathis [clubs] turned violent and tried to loot the local revenue office under the Land Reform Office despite repeated warnings [words indistinct].

Prior to the firing, police used lathis and teargas and fired a few blank shots in the air to disperse the violent demonstrators. The situation has been brought under control after the sad incident, the spokesman added.

PAKISTAN

COMMENTARY ON NEED FOR NUCLEAR ENERGY

BK101020 Karachi Overseas Service in Bengali 1250 GMT 10 May 79 BK

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Pakistan's adviser for foreign affairs paid a visit to Washington recently on the invitation of the U.S. secretary of state, to hold discussions on Pakistan's program for the utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The adviser is now leading the Pakistani delegation at the 10th conference of Islamic foreign ministers in the Morrocan city of Fez.

Nuclear energy can be used for destruction as well as for peaceful purposes. But the demand of the day is to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Peaceful use of nuclear energy can change the lot of numerous people around the world. Use of nuclear energy can well be utilized for the treatment of the deadly disease of cancer and give relief to the patients. Two institutions--the Institute of Radiation and Nuclear Medicine, and the Nuclear Institute of Biology--are engaged in serving the welfare of the common people through the use of nuclear energy.

In Pakistan, the use of nuclear energy is most important in the field of electricity generation. The supply of conventional fuels such as oil, coal and gas is considerably less than the total demand in Pakistan, and the scope of hydroelectric power generation is also limited. That is why Pakistan must utilize nuclear energy to meet the ever-increasing demand for power. The development of rural areas, modernization of agriculture, desalination of land, checking waterlogging and rapid improvement in the field of agriculture and technical fields are responsible for the increase in demand for power. An example will clarify the situation: The use of electricity at independence was 10 units per capita which has risen to 150 units at present. And this is still much lower than the demand, because the worldwide average per capita electricity use is 1,500 units. The average consumption in Asia is about 300 units, while in industrially-developed countries it varies between 9,000 and 10,000 units. According to an international survey, Pakistan will need 30,000 megawatts of power around the end of this century, while a total of 7,000 megawatts of power will be able to be generated at that time by utilization of all sources of energy. Pakistan must utilize nuclear energy to meet this power deficit, and it has paid attention to this. To implement the program of meeting the power shortage, Pakistan must set up a number of nuclear furnaces. One of these furnaces has already been set up, which is producing 137 megawatts of power [as heard]. Work is progressing on setting up another furnace. The setting up of nuclear (?fuel) reprocessing projects for the supply of nuclear fuel to the nuclear plants in the country is of utmost importance. Pakistan will utilize the project only for peaceful purposes and so there is no justification for any concern or any suspicion by any quarter in this matter.